FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1193946-0

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Me[illegible] • UNIT[illegible] VERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 1, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

Call: 11:15 a.m. 11/29/52

SUBJECT: LOUIS COMPAGNA; CHARLES GIOE; PAUL DE LUCIA (RICCA) PAROLE MATTER

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

SAC Malone called to advise of an article in the Chicago Tribune under date of November 29, 1952, carrying one inch headlines and a picture of the Director. It refers to the Attorney General ordering a "parole probe and place the FBI into a bribery hunt." The article, while not quoting, states that the Attorney General said that he intends to find out if bribery figured in the "now famous case of the three Chicago mobsters."

Malone stated that the investigation with respect to determining if there was any basis for parole provocation is going forward expeditiously. However, he raised the question as to whether additional investigation is to be conducted into possible bribery, corruption or graft.

He was advised that, as he was previously informed, he should keep alert and his eyes and ears open for any indication of possible bribery or corruption. He was told that if any person being interviewed raised such a matter, the person should be thoroughly interrogated and the full facts presented to the Bureau, and that he should not proceed automatically with investigation directed at possible bribery until the matter had been fully analyzed by the Chicago Division and the Bureau.

ACTION

The above is submitted for informative purposes.

cc: Mr. Nichols

EHW:dwl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 a/ak 361586

RECORDED - 7

58-2000 2150

SA, Sol Dennis, Chic advised 12/1/52 1:50 PM

Memo to Mr Ladd 12-1-52

Most certainly it should be gone into.

DEC 18 1952

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

The Bureau files reflect that Confidential Informant Robert M., whose reliability is unknown, advised in 1943 that Allen Bernard, a newspaperman, had former close Communist ties.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

The Attorney General has requested an immediate, full and complete investigation of Louis Compagna, Paul DeLucia and Charles Gioe, the parolees in this case, to determine whether any new evidence could be developed which would warrant revocation of their parole. This investigation is also for the purpose of developing any suggestion that there might have been any bribery, corruption, or graft in the handling of this matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the Attorney General's request, it is recommended that Bernard be fully interviewed for all information in his possession concerning the alleged bribery in this case, and that the files of the Chelf Committee be completely reviewed for all information received from Bernard in this connection, as well as other pertinent information regarding this case.

If you approve, an appropriate memorandum to the Washington Field Office and the New York Office is attached.

Memo to Mr. Ladd 12/4/52 FLP:hcc

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 1, 1952

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS COMPAGNA, et al.
PAROLE MATTER

Call: 1:30 p.m.

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Gandy

The Chicago Division was contacted and advised of the Director's instructions to the effect that we should most certainly go into any possible bribery, corruption, or graft during the present investigation of Compagna and the other subjects.

Special Agent Sol Dennis at Chicago was advised that a thorough review should be made of the past investigation in the Compagna matter to make certain that all allegations of bribery, corruption, and graft were completely run out. If the Chicago file fails to reflect that all such allegations have been exhaustively explored, such allegations should now be run out thoroughly. As for the current investigation, the Chicago Division was instructed that it should check with informants and be alert during the course of all interviews and future investigation to developing any suggestions that there might have been any bribery, corruption, or graft in the handling of the Chicago parole cases.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/93 BY SP5 CA/CW

FLP:mfb

RECORDED - 7 58-2000-215

DEC 11 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 2, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS COMPAGNA, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Tolson
Ladd
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PURPOSE

To recommend that the Bureau interview Allen Bernard, a free-lance writer, who furnished information to the Chelf Committee on June 18, 1952, to the effect that the then Attorney General Tom Clark received $250,000 of an amount of $750,000 allegedly paid to obtain the parole of the four subjects in this case in 1947.

BACKGROUND

Former SA Robert A. Collier, Chief Investigator of the Chelf Committee, furnished the Bureau with a memorandum dated July 10, 1952, reflecting information received by the Committee from one Allen Bernard, who described himself as a free-lance writer, address 413 East 52nd Street, New York City, to the effect that he had proof that $750,000 was paid to obtain the parole of the four gangsters in this case, and that the then Attorney General Tom Clark received $250,000 of this sum.

This information was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum of July 14, 1952, and he was requested to advise whether any investigation was desired. No investigation concerning this allegation was requested by the Attorney General.

On [redacted] b7D
Chelf Committee, made available on a confidential basis a copy of his report to the Committee reflecting the results of his interview with Bernard. This report reflected Bernard received information from two informants, and claimed he had in his possession the numbers and denominations of the bills paid to Clark. He refused, however, to disclose these numbers. Bernard alleged that Maury Hughes, an attorney in Dallas, Texas, was a front man, and a split was made one third to Clark, one third to the President and one third to Hughes.

Bernard indicated he had been dickering with a magazine on an article on Tom Clark, and there was some indication he was concerned with the question of libel in the event of publication of such article.

Attachment

JGL:njf

RECORDED-42

EX-104

158-2000-2152

DEC 3 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 a/a

60 DEC 15 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 4, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS COMPAGNA, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Tolson
Ladd
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Rosen
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ASAC Hargett, New York City, was telephonically advised that the Director has authorized interview of Allen Bernard, a New York free-lance writer, with reference to allegations previously made by him to the effect that former Attorney General Clark had received a large sum of money to obtain the parole of Compagna and other subjects. Mr. Hargett was advised that this interview must be conducted promptly and is to be handled by mature, experienced Bureau Agents. He was informed that since the allegations concerned misconduct on the part of a Government employee, Bernard should be placed under oath when interviewed and a signed statement should be taken from him. Hargett was advised that this matter must be called to the personal attention of SAC Boardman. It was pointed out that the Bureau forwarded today to the Washington, New York, and Chicago Field Offices complete instructions by letter dated December 2, 1952, together with complete background information needed to interview Bernard. Hargett was advised that the Bureau must be informed of the results of this interview promptly following its completion.

2-1

cc: Mr. Nichols

FLP:hcc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 [illegible]

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58-2000-2153

DEC 8 1952

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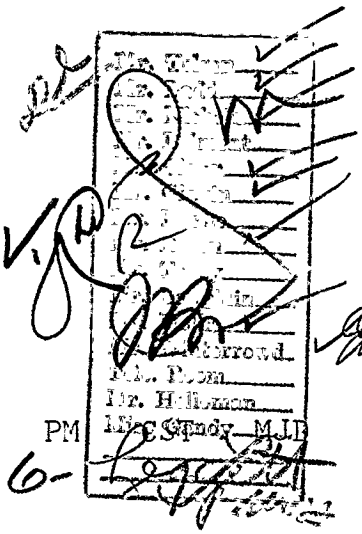
EX-104

74 DEC 15 1952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 29 1952

TELETYPE



FBI, INDIANAPOLIS 11-29-52 12-09 PM CST MJB

DIRECTOR, FBI URENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PAUL DE LUCIA, WA. PAUL RICCA, CHARLES GOLE, BRIBERY, PAROLE VIOLATORS. THIS OFFICE PRESENTLY CONDUCTING INQUIRIES CONCERNING INSTANT CASE AS REQUESTED BY CHICAGO OFFICE. INDIANAPOLIS TIMES NEWSPAPER ON INSTANT DATE CARRIES HEADLINES TO EFFECT FBI TO PROBE PAROLE OF FOUR EX MOBSTERS AND THEREIN QUOTES ATTORNEY GENERAL TO EFFECT THAT ~~LATTERXX~~ LATTER HAS ORDERED FULL SCALE COMPLETELY NEW FBI INVESTIGATION FOR NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN PAROLE OF FOUR FORMER CHICAGO GANGSTERS. THIS OFFICE CONTEMPLATES ~~INQHXXX~~ INQUIRIES FROM PRESS AND SAME WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED BY THIS OFFICE TO EFFECT THAT THIS BUREAU CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION AT REQUEST OF AG. UACB.

58-2000-2154

RECORDED - 66

EX. - 107

KING

END

ACK PLS

1-12 AM OK FBI WA DP

VV

At 1:34 pm today Mr. Wick in Mr. Nichols office instructed Indianapolis to answer all inquiries with "No Comment"

I am surprised at the bad judgment.

CC: MR. ROSEN AND SUPERVISOR INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

74 DEC 12 1952

3/10/95 SP5 a/ad

Office Memo • UNI VERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (58-2000) DATE: 12-3-52

FROM: SAC, Dallas (58-59) AIR MAIL

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGANA, was, et al
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

ATTENTION:
Assistant Director A. ROSEN

HARRY McCORMICK, general assignment reporter for the Dallas Morning News, advised me that he saw a wire service release out of Washington on 11-29-52 to the effect that the Attorney General had ordered the FBI to investigate the circumstances surrounding the release from Federal prison of three convicts of Italian descent with the objective of clearing up the rumors and allegations that they had been released through irregular procedures. McCORMICK did not have the exact names of these persons.

McCORMICK advised that some three years ago he was engaged in an effort to work up a feature story which involved the underworld and in the course of his inquiries became acquainted with one JOE LIETO (or LEITO), who was serving a life sentence in the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas. This convict had previously served several sentences in Federal courts for dope handling and other matters, according to McCORMICK.

Mr. McCORMICK advised that he recalls that LIETO told him that at one time he had been confined to the same cell block in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth in which the three above referred to Italian prisoners were confined, and that he shared the cell with one of them. He promised McCORMICK that if the latter would secure for him a transcript of the case on which he, LIETO, had been sentenced to life in the Texas penitentiary, he would furnish McCORMICK the complete details as to just how the three above referred to prisoners gained their release from Federal custody. McCORMICK stated that he got LIETO his transcript but that LEITO thereafter backed out on furnishing the information. McCORMICK advised that in his opinion LIETO is not reliable, but he is convinced that LIETO was well acquainted in the underworld element made up of persons of Italian descent and that his contacts would undoubtedly make him aware of any procedures used by that element to beat convictions. McCORMICK further

JKM:FB
2cc-Houston

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66

58-2000-2155

BK - 107

DEC 4

stated that he is positive that the individuals concerning whom LIETO claimed to have information are identical with those whose names were in the wire service dispatch of 11-29-52.

HARRY McCORMICK is a most unpredictable individual who is handled with circumspection by personnel of the Dallas Office. Efforts have been made since 11-29-52 to have him secure further information, but without success. This letter is therefore directed to the Bureau for its consideration, with copies to Houston in case the Bureau is engaged in any investigation in which this information might be pertinent.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem • UNIT VERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 11/18/52

FROM : H. H. Clegg

SUBJECT: PAUL DeLUCIA
PAROLE MATTER
STATUS REPORT

Tolson
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Nichols
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(1) Although Assistant Attorney General Murray advised that he did not learn until Wednesday following Friday, November 7, the specific identity of this case as involving a subject who is one of those in the notorious parole involving Compagna, DeLucia, alias Paul Ricca, et al, yet Mr. Andrew Oehmann, Executive Assistant to Mr. Murray, states that he called to the attention of Murray the fact that this subject, DeLucia, alias Ricca, was one of the Chicago gangsters involved in the alleged pay-off parole. He states he called the importance of this case to Mr. Murray's attention and explained that he had held the memorandum recommending "no appeal" until Mr. Murray's return from staff conference. Will see Murray today to reconcile this discrepancy.

(2) Mr. Robert Erdahl, Chief of the Appeals Section of the Criminal Division, is one of those who initialed the memorandum prepared by Mr. A. E. Gottshall recommending no appeal. Gottshall is a subordinate of Erdahl. Erdahl is out of the city as his mother died this past weekend and he will be in Indiana for several days.

Another Criminal Division Attorney who initialed the Gottshall memorandum recommending no appeal is Mr. Fred E. Strine who is on an extended honeymoon vacation until late December, in Nassau and Florida.

Since Erdahl and Strine did not initiate the recommendation but merely approved it, it is recommended that no attempt be made to have them interviewed at this time. The report can show their extended absence from the city and indicate that there are no plans to interview them unless specifically requested---if this recommendation is approved.

(3) The telegram to the U. S. Attorney at Chicago over the signature of Assistant Attorney General Murray advising

HHC:hls

cc: Mr. Rosen

RECORDED-33

58-2000-2156

Mr. Ladd recommends handling this way.

11/18

DEC 15 1952

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that the Solicitor General had ruled that there would be no appeal and the case could be considered closed was sent to Chicago over public wires of the Public Buildings Service. It was sent from Washington at 6:27 P.M. on Friday, November 7, 1952. Saturday, November 8, was the last day for the appeal. The message was delivered to the U. S. Attorney's Office in Chicago at 9:02 A.M., Monday, November 10, 1952. The Public Buildings Service held the wire from Friday night until Monday morning because the messenger service discontinued after 5:30 P.M.

Mr. Tolson 11/18/52

H. H. Clegg

PAUL DELUCIA alias
PAUL RICCA
PAROLE MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 [illegible]

SYNOPSIS

Background

Paul DeLucia and 4 other defendants were sentenced to 10 years each and fined $10,000 each on December 31, 1943, and the 5 prisoners were paroled on August 13, 1947. The Parole Board revoked the parole and 2 of the parolees, Compagna and Gioe, instituted habeas corpus proceedings in Atlanta, Georgia. The Government eventually lost the case and the Department decided not to appeal. Paul DeLucia was arrested as a parole violator in Chicago and as a result of habeas corpus proceedings and subsequent pleadings, Judge Igoe at Chicago issued judgment to the effect that the parole revocation was not justified. The Department decided on November 7, 1952, not to appeal the decision. This was 1 day before the appeal period expired. The Attorney General was not notified, there had been a considerable delay in reaching a decision as to whether the Government would appeal, and after the decision was reached not to appeal a telegram to the U. S. Attorney, Chicago, advising of this decision was dispatched on the evening of November 7, 1952.

The Delay in Reaching a Decision

Advance copy of Judge Igoe's decision received in Department on August 25, 1952. Mr. Aaron E. Gottshall handling the case in the Criminal Division, dictated acknowledgment dated September 3, 1952. On September 25, 1952, the decision of Judge Igoe which was placed on court record as of September 9, 1952, was received with U. S. Attorney's views against appeal. No further action until Mr. Gottshall wrote Parole Board for its views on October 16, 1952, and reply of Parole Board dated October 21, 1952. Next action was on November 4, 1952, when the preparation was begun of a memorandum by Mr. Gottshall recommending against appeal. This memorandum typed November 6 and modified on same date by Section Chief, Mr. Erdahl. On November 7, day before final date for appeal, this memorandum submitted to and approved by Messrs. Charles B. Murray, Fred E. Strine and Andrew F. Oehmann of Criminal Division and by Messrs. Murray L. Schwartz and Robert L. Stern of Solicitor General's office.

Mr. Gottshall states he had large volume and constant pressure of work and inadequate assistance which accounts for the delay and "oversight." Assistant Attorney General Murray states

cc: Mr. Ladd Mr. Rosen
Mr. Nichols Mr. Winterrowd

58-2000-2156

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HHC:vlr/atp

delay was avoidable and not excusable, that Mr. Gottshall was undoubtedly overloaded with work. Mr. Gottshall got an assistant assigned to him on August 25, 1952. There were no follow-up, docket, or log records maintained to require proper priority and attention to this type of case.

The Preparation of a Telegram to the U. S. Attorney, Chicago

After the Acting Solicitor General had decided on "No appeal," Mr. Gottshall of Criminal Division prepared the telegram of November 7, 1952, advising U. S. Attorney, Chicago, of Solicitor General's decision and instructing that case be closed. This telegram was approved for Mr. Murray by Mr. Oehmann, Executive Assistant to Mr. Murray. No other Departmental officials approved the wire. Mr. Murray did not see the telegram before it was dispatched at 6:27 P.M. on November 7, 1952, over Public Building Service wire to Chicago where it was received in Public Building Service Teletype Center, Chicago, at 5:38 P.M., CST, 11/7/52, and the message was delivered to U.S. Attorney, Chicago, at 9:02 A.M., November 10, 1952.

Messrs. Gottshall and Oehmann considered the telegram as routine administrative procedure in advising U.S. Attorney of action taken. Assistant Attorney General Murray considers his approval of the recommendation not to appeal to fix responsibility for sending the telegram on him as head of Criminal Division.

Failure to Notify the Attorney General

The decision as to whether to appeal the decision of Judge Igoe in the DeLucia case was not communicated to the Attorney General, his views were not solicited, and the outgoing telegram of November 7, 1952, advising the U. S. Attorney, Chicago, was not cleared with the Attorney General or his office. The previous publicity and Congressional hearings about the paroles to Compagna, Gioe, DeLucia, et al, were known to those who participated in the decision not to appeal the DeLucia case. Assistant Attorney General Murray of the Criminal Division considers the failure to notify the Attorney General the most serious oversight in the matter and this was "no one's function except mine and thus the most serious blame in the entire matter is mine;" and his position in the higher echelons of the Department makes it his job to notify the Attorney General when important public relations considerations are involved in such cases. He could not recall that he recognized the case as one of the Compagna group of parolees, when he considered the case although he pointed to references to the Compagna case in the memorandum, which he personally initialed.

Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern states he did not call the case to the Attorney General's attention because there seemed no reason to do so and so far as he knows no Solicitor General has been directed to clear his decisions in passing on appeal recommendations with the Attorney General. He states if a case seems sufficiently doubtful and of enough public importance to cause a Solicitor General to believe that the Attorney General should be informed, a case may be discussed with the Attorney General, as he has done in other cases. It did not occur to him that this case fell within that category.

Basis For Decision Not to Appeal

Mr. Aaron E. Gottshall received a routing slip from his section chief, Mr. Robert Erdahl, which routing slip was attached to a copy of the opinion of Judge Igoe, and Mr. Erdahl indicated rather strongly his view that there was no basis for an appeal. He prepared the memorandum recommending that no appeal be taken, which was concurred in by Messrs. C. B. Murray, Andrew F. Oehmann, Fred E. Strine, and Robert Erdahl of the Criminal Division, and by Murray L. Schwartz and Robert L. Stern of the Solicitor General's office.

Those interviewed cited as reasons for their decision a part or all of the following considerations:

(1) Judge Underwood in Georgia held there was not sufficient evidence of parole violation to justify revoking parole in the Compagna-Gioe case. Two of alleged grounds for violation in that case are also bases for charge against DeLucia.
(2) Extremely difficult to get an appellate court to reverse a district court's findings of fact.
(3) Recommendation for no appeal in Compagna-Gioe case had been approved by Mr. Gottshall, Mr. Erdahl and Mr. McInerney of Criminal Division, by the Assistant U. S. Attorney who tried the case, by Mr. Silverberg of Solicitor General's office who argued the case in the Supreme Court, by Mr. Stern personally, and by Solicitor General Perlman. Mr. DeWolfe of Criminal Division favored an appeal.
(4) Mr. Justice Jackson, during a prior argument of a phase of the Compagna case before Supreme Court, said this was a bad case for the Government to present as it would likely make bad parole law.
(5) In addition to two of the three charges against DeLucia being the same as those in Compagna-Gioe case, the third specific charge relating to money given by guests at DeLucia's daughter's wedding breakfast and reception was referred to by Judge Igoe who stated, "The local parole agent at the time had a complete report from petitioner that the money contributed by such guests

was the property of the newly married couple and not income to petitioner." There is nothing in the record to show Judge Igoe is wrong.

(6) The Parole Board advised they had no additional evidence upon which a revocation of parole could be based.

(7) Recommendation against appeal was made by Messrs. Murray, Oehmann, Erdahl, and Gottshall of Criminal Division, and by Mr. Schwartz of Solicitor General's office and by U. S. Attorney's office, Chicago, and by the Parole Board.

(8) Two different district courts found no evidence to support revocation in the two similar cases.

(9) An impartial observer would conclude and the two district courts did conclude that Parole Board was induced to revoke paroles because of Congressional pressure and had not evaluated evidence as objectively as it would have otherwise.

(10) The Government had previously conceded that petitioners had a cause of action if revocation of parole was issued arbitrarily without evidence or information on parole violation.

(11) The four to four decision of the Supreme Court in the Compagna case on a procedural point gave no encouragement to appeal this case.

(12) This is a bad case for appeal as it would be likely to make bad parole law if taken to an appellate court.

PURPOSE

The above synopsis is for the Director's information and for the Bureau's records.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 2 - 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laugh
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI NYC 12-2-52 7-36 PM JCS

DIRECTOR AND SAC INDIANAPOLIS URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PAUL DE LUCIA, WA, PAUL RICCA, CHARLES GOIE, BRIBERY, PAROLE VIOLATORS. RE INDIANAPOLIS TEL DEC SECOND INSTANT TO BUREAU AND NY. FROM INFO FURNISHED RETEL NOT FEASIBLE TO ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUAL DESCRIBED AS ASSOCIATE OF CAMPAGNA. INDIANAPOLIS REQUESTED TO FURNISH IDENTIFYING DATA IN ORDER THAT NYO MAY INTELLIGENTLY CONDUCT INVESTIGAION IN ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL. UAC NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN THIS DIVISION. RUC.

G. I. R. 3

BOARDMAN

INDIANAPOLIS ADVISED

HOLD POS

58-2000-2157

RECORDED - 71

DEC 15 1952

3/10/95 SP5 cl/cw

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 4 - 1952
TELETYPE

FBI, LOS ANGELES 12-3-52 11-08 PM PST J.D.

DIRECTOR AND SAC CHICAGO U R G E N T

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. ALLISON LITTLE, REPRESENTATIVE OF HEARST ADVERTISING AGENCY, LA, FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THAT AGENCY AT CHICAGO ON RESORT ADVERTISING SOLICITATION, VOLUNTEERED FOLLOWING INFO LATE TODAY. IN EITHER SPRING OF FORTYEIGHT OR FORTYNINE, HE WAS SOLICITING ADVERTISING IN HAYWARD, WISCONSIN. HE MET MR. AND MRS. JOHN ANDERSON, OWNERS OF ALADDIN CLUB NEAR HAYWARD. ONE EVENING HE ACCOMPANIED MRS. ANDERSON TO A RESORT NEARBY OWNED BY MRS. MILDRED NOVAK OR NOWAK WHOSE NICKNAME IS MIDGE, WHERE MRS. ANDERSON WAS TO SPEND NIGHT. THEN THREE HAD FEW DRINKS. MRS. NOVAK WAS DESPONDENT BECAUSE HER HUSBAND, TOM NOVAK, AKA TOM MIX, HAD FOUND A YOUNG GIRL HE LIKED AND HAD ASKED MRS. NOVAK FOR A DIVORCE. AS PART OF FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT, HE WAS TO GIVE MRS. NOVAK THIS RESORT PROPERTY THEY HAD BUILT JUST OUTSIDE HAYWARD. LITTLE COULD NOT RECALL NAME OF RESORT. MRS. NOVAK ASKED ADVICE OF MRS. ANDERSON AND LITTLE AS TO HOW SHE COULD GET MORE MONEY IN DIVORCE

RECORDED-36 58-2000-2158

DEC 17 1952

END PAGE ONE

3/10/95

SETTLEMENT. LITTLE SAID HE COULD NOT ADVISE HER. MRS. NOVAK CLAIMED HER HUSBAND WAS IMPORTANT MEMBER OF SO CALLED CRIMINAL SYNDICATE IN CHICAGO WHERE THE NOVAKS OWNED TWO OR THREE TAVERNS ON WEST SIDE, WHICH WERE USED AS BOOKMAKING AND GAMBLING JOINTS. SHE TOLD LITTLE AND MRS. ANDERSON THAT SHE HAD A GREAT DEAL OF INFO CONCERNING HER HUSBAND-S ACTIVITIES BUT SHE WAS AFRAID TO PRESS TOO MUCH BECAUSE OF HIS CRIMINAL CONNECTIONS. MRS. NOVAK SAID HER HUSBAND WAS VERY FRIENDLY WITH RACKETEERS FROM TONY ARCCARDO ON DOWN WORKING ALWAYS IN BACKGROUND. SHE RELATED THAT HER HUSBAND WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN COLLECTION AND HANDLING OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WHICH SHE STATED, AS NEARLY VERBATIM AS LITTLE CAN RECALL, [redacted] I KNOW FOR A FACT THAT MONEY WENT RIGHT TO THE STEPS OF THE WHITE HOUSE TO GET THOSE FELLOWS OUT ON PAROLE" [redacted]. HE SAID SHE WAS REFERRING TO LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE, AND PAUL DELUCIA. HE SAID MRS. NOVAK WAS VEHEMENT IN HER ACCUSATION BUT CLAIMED THERE WAS NO WAY SHE COULD USE THIS INFO TO GET ANY ADDITIONAL MONEY FROM HER HUSBAND. LITTLE GATHERED IMPRESSION MRS. NOVAK HAD COMPLETE DETAILS ON THIS MATTER AND SHE HAD EITHER SEEN THE CHECK OR THE CASH NOVAK COLLECTED FOR THIS PURPOSE

ALTHOUGH LITTLE HAD NO IDEA THAT SHE HAD DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF HER STATEMENTS. HE CLAIMED THIS MONEY WAS FOR BRIBE PURPOSES AND NOT TO PAY DELINQUENT TAXES. LITTLE SAID JOHN ANDERSON WAS NOT PRESENT AT THIS CONVERSATION. LITTLE MET MRS. NOVAK ON ONLY THIS ONE OCCASION. WHEN LITTLE WAS IN HAYWARD LAST SPRING HE INQUIRED OF THE ANDERSONS CONCERNING MRS. NOVAK AND LEARNED SHE WAS VISITING IN CHICAGO AT TIME BUT STILL OPERATED HER RESORT AND WAS CONSORTING WITH THE RESORT MANAGER SO HE ASSUMED SHE PROBABLY IS DIVORCED FROM TOM NOVAK. LITTLE MAINTAINED THAT MRS. NOVAK WAS NOT INTOXICATED DURING CONVERSATION AND AS SHE AND MRS. ANDERSON WERE FRIENDLY, THINKS THEY MAY HAVE DISCUSSED MATTER ON OTHER OCCASIONS. RECENT NEWS ARTICLES RE THIS CASE CAUSED LITTLE TO RECALL ABOVE CONVERSATION. HE MENTIONED IT TO ACQUAINTANCE WHO NOTIFIED THIS OFFICE TODAY. IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO INTERVIEW LITTLE AND FOREGOING DATA OBTAINED. AMSD LETTER FOLLOWS DECEMBER FOUR NEXT.

CARSON

END, ACK, AND DISC PLS IN O

WA 2-17 AM OK FBI WA ELR

CGO 1-17AM OK FBI CG JWF

M

Call to Chicago

Memo to Mr. Felt 12-4-5 FLP

Run this down promptly.

AIRTEL

DECEMBER 8, 1952

SAC, CHICAGO

LOUIS COMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER. RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL TO DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO DECEMBER FIVE. INSTITUTE NECESSARY INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW DICK HANLON OR NOWLAN. REURAIRTEL DECEMBER SIX, NINETEEN FIFTYTWO, CONCERNING INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM [redacted] REVIEW PREVIOUS BRIBERY INVESTIGATION FOR b7D INFORMATION ON PERSONS [redacted] NAMED WHO ARE APPARENTLY IDENTICAL WITH ANTHONY ACCARDO, FRANCIS JEROME CURRY, AND WILLIE HUNEY TO DETERMINE WHETHER, IN LIGHT OF THIS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND ENLARGED SCOPE OF PRESENT INVESTIGATION, ALL LOGICAL INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED. CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS INCLUDING THE INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED TO BRING MATTER UP TO DATE. IN REPORTING RESULTS OF PREVIOUS INTERVIEWS ATTRIBUTE INFORMATION TO SOURCE RATHER THAN STATING QUOTE THE CHICAGO OFFICE FILES REFLECT ETC. UNQUOTE.

HOOVER

WRH:DEJ

RECORDED-88 | 51-2000-2159

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137

Tolson
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DFC 16 1952

3/10/95 SPSC/CW

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Rosen

DATE: December 3, 1952

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, et al.
BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTER

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In order to determine whether subjects may have made false statements to the Parole Office concerning their income, it is believed that an examination of their income tax records for the years 1947 through 1951 would be beneficial.

If you approve, there is attached hereto a blind memorandum which should be forwarded to the Liaison Section so that the requested records may be obtained.

Attachment

WRH:DEJ 12/8/52

G.I.R.

RECORDED - 78 58-2000-2160
EX-112 DEC 10 1952

ENCL

6-Hoagland

68 DEC 16 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 alw

December 3, 1952

MEMORANDUM

RE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA,
PAUL DE LUCIA,
CHARLES GIOE

In connection with an official investigation, Photostats of the income tax returns for the years 1947 through 1951 on the following individuals are requested:

Louis Campagna
2927 Maple Avenue
Berwyn, Illinois

Charles Gioe
200 East Chestnut Street
Chicago, Illinois (1948)
and also resided
Seneca Hotel
Chicago, Illinois (1950)

Paul DeLucia
812 Lathrop Avenue
River Forest, Illinois

W. R. Hoaglund:dej dej

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Gandy

58-2000-2160

The Attorney General

December 9, 1952

Director, FBI

LOUIS COMPAGNA, with aliases, et al
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

3/10/95 SPSC/CW

There are enclosed herewith the following reports covering the investigation to date on the above-captioned matter:

Report of Special Agent Walter W. Troy, dated December 2, 1952, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Report of Special Agent Leo K. Cook, dated December 2, 1952, at Detroit, Michigan.

Report of Special Agent Robert K. Lewis, dated December 4, 1952, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent Raymond J. Driscoll, dated December 3, 1952, at Chicago, Illinois.

Report of Special Agent Robert K. Lewis, dated December 5, 1952, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent John E. Seykora, dated December 5, 1952, at New York.

It is noted that the report of Special Agent Robert K. Lewis, dated December 5, 1952, Washington, D. C., contains information from one Allen Bernard, a free-lance writer, who advised the Chelf Committee that he had information that $750,000 had been paid to effect the parole and that former Attorney General Tom Clark had received one-third of this sum. Bernard refused to divulge the sources of his information.

The New York report listed above reflects that Bernard was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office and continued to refuse to reveal the identity of his informants.

This investigation is continuing and copies of reports will be furnished to you as they are received.

RECORDED - 2161

For your information, [redacted] Chicago District of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised that a very active and extensive investigation has been conducted by his office in an effort to determine if subject Charles Gioe is an American citizen or an alien. He

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Attachments (6)

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stated that investigation reflects a false entry in the birth records at Chicago, Illinois, indicating Gioe was not born in the United States and that a valid birth certificate has been received from Italy reflecting the birth of Gioe on March 9, 1907, at Palermo, Italy. He stated that his Department has developed a strong case which may lead to the deportation of Gioe sometime in the early part of 1953, and requested that this fact remain confidential. He feels that if the information concerning Charles Gioe's alien status becomes known and is prominently discussed in newspapers, it may jeopardize the case concerning the deportation of Gioe.

[redacted] assured our Chicago Office that the files in his office contained no information concerning any alleged bribery or parole irregularities. b7D

cc: 2 - Assistant Attorney General
Charles B. Murray (Enclosures) (6)

URGENT

DECEMBER 3, 1952

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

2-1

LOUIS COMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER. REBUAIRTEL NOVEMBER TWENTYONE, NINETEEN FIFTYTWO. IN VIEW OF URGENCY THIS MATTER SUGGEST CONTACT AUSA KARESH AND REQUEST PERMISSION TO CONDUCT LIMITED INTERVIEW OF [redacted] TO EXTENT OF HAVING HIM EXAMINE PHOTOS IN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY [redacted] AIRTEL RESULTS OF THIS CONTACT AND EARLIEST DATE [redacted] CAN BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED.

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G.I.R.-6

HOOVER

CC: Chicago

WRH:DEJ

3/10/95 SPS

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53 DEC 16 1952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 4 - 1952

TELETYPE

FBI, LOS ANGELES 12-3-52 10-26 PM PST

DIRECTOR AND SAC CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO U R G E N T

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. RE CHICAGO TEL TODAY REQUESTING LOCATION AND INTERVIEW OF GERALD JOSEPH COVELLI, FBI NUMBER ONE NINE NINE FIVE TWO NINE ZERO. ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE COVELLI AT FORMER LA RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS ADDRESSES DEVELOPED NO INFO RE HIS PRESENT LOCATION. COVELLI REGISTERED WITH LAPD AS EX DASH CON MAY NINE, FIFTYONE. WAS ARRESTED BY LAPD MAY TWELVE, FIFTYONE, FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER WHEN REQUIRED AND FOR GIVING FALSE INFO ON REGISTRATION. CONVICTED, SENTENCED TO SERVE TWO JAIL SENTENCES OF SIX MONTHS EACH, TO RUN CONSECUTIVELY. AFTER SERVING ABOUT ONE MONTH HE AGREED TO VOLUNTARY PROBATION ON TERMS HE REMAIN OUTSIDE CALIF. FOR THREE YEARS DURATION PROBATION, THAT HIS ATTORNEY SHOW COURT ONE WAY TICKET FOR COVELLI TO CHICAGO, AND LAPD OFFICERS ACCOMPANY TO AIRPORT ON DEPARTURE. HE DEPARTED LA VIA PLANE ABOUT APRIL TWELVE LAST FOR CHICAGO. LAPD HAS NO INFO INDICATING HE HAS SINCE RETURNED TO CALIF. COVELLI-S UNCLE, JOHN R. BORCIA, NOW

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 24 56-2000-2163

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EX-102

CONFINED FOLSOM, CALIF. PRISON ON LA NARCOTICS CONVICTION. BORCIA-S WIFE, KNOWN AS ANN RICHARDSON, HAS DISCONTINUED HER ACTORS AGENCY IN LA WHERE COVELLI FORMERLY CLAIMED EMPLOYMENT. COVELLI-S WIFE, JAN COVELLI, RESIDES THREE SEVEN TWO NINE NORTH MAGNOLIA, CHICAGO, TELEPHONE EASTGATE SEVEN NINE FIVE THREE THREE. HIS FATHER, JOSEPH COVELLI, AND AUNT, HELEN R. BORCIA, REPORTEDLY RESIDE NINE FIVE EIGHT NORTH HAMLIN, CHICAGO. COVELLI WAS RELEASED FROM JOLIET PRISON NOVEMBER TWO, FIFTY. JOHN BORCIA FORMERLY OPERATED PRIMROSE PATH TAVERN, CHICAGO, AND JAMES RYAN, WHO WAS CONTROLLER AND OFFICE MANAGER, TAM O SHANTER CLUB, CHICAGO, IN JULY, FIFTY, BELIEVED WAS EITHER PARTNER OF BORCIA OR WORKED AT PRIMROSE FOR HIM. LAPD OFFICERS OBSERVED COVELLI AT FLAMINGO HOTEL, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, JULY EIGHTEEN LAST WHEN HE HAD BEEN REPORTEDLY TRAVELLING BETWEEN THERE AND CHICAGO. COVELLI IN CUSTODY CHICAGO PD APRIL FOURTEEN LAST. IF HE RETURNS TO CALIF. DURING PROBATIONARY PERIOD, WILL BE ARRESTED TO SERVE BALANCE OF STATE SENTENCE. IF COVELLI IS NOT LOCATED THROUGH CHICAGO RELATIVES, SUGGEST SLC BE REQUESTED TO INQUIRE FOR HIM AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA. REPORT FOLLOWS AMSD DECEMBER FOUR.

CARSON

END, ACK, AND DISC PLS IN O

WA 1-33 AM OK FBI WA ILM

CG 12-33 AM OK FBI CG JOC

SF OK FBI SF LDS

JOCHMMMM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 5 - 1952

G.I.R. 3

3/10/95 SPSC/an

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 12-5-52 7-31 PM GGR

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, CHICAGO URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER. [redacted] INTERVIEWED TODAY AND ADVISES NONE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRISONERS AT LEAVENWORTH PENITENTIARY NAMED [redacted] AS SUPPLIED BY THE KC OFFICE ARE IDENTICAL WITH THE PHOTO OF [redacted] THAT HE HELPED SMUGGLE OUT OF LEAVENWORTH ON BEHALF OF RICCA. HE INDICATES PHOTOGRAPH OF [redacted] US PEN LEAVENWORTH NO. [redacted] IS A LIKENESS BUT T DOES NOT BELIEVE HE IS IDENTICAL. [redacted] ADVISED THE INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS WORKING AS A TRUSTEE IN IDENTIFICATION BUREAU, LEAVENWORTH AND WHO OBTAINED THE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR HIM FROM THE IDENT BUREAU HAD NICKNAME OF PADDLEFOOT AND HIS CORRECT NAME IS DICK HANLON OR DICK NOWLAN. THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS A CONFIDENCE MAN DOING TIME AS A RESULT OF CONVICTION ON A CONFIDENCE GAME IN ST. LOUIS AREA. [redacted] DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT PADDLEFOOT KNOWS PHOTOGRAPHS WERE MEANT FOR FICCA. REPORT BEING SUBMITTED AMSD DECEMBER EIGHT NEXT. IT IS BEING LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE CHICAGO OFFICE AS TO WHETHER OR NOT INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONCUCTED AT LEAVENWORTH TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE PADDLEFOOT FOR INTERVIEW

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CHICAGO TO BE ADVISED

HOLD PLS

EX. - 108

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 11/18/52

FROM : H. H. Clegg

SUBJECT: PAUL DELUCIA alias
PAUL RICCA
PAROLE MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5CL/CW

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

SYNOPSIS

Background

Paul DeLucia and 4 other defendants were sentenced to 10 years each and fined $10,000 each on December 31, 1943, and the 5 prisoners were paroled on August 13, 1947. The Parole Board revoked the parole and 2 of the parolees, Compagna and Gioe, instituted habeas corpus proceedings in Atlanta, Georgia. The Government eventually lost the case and the Department decided not to appeal. Paul DeLucia was arrested as a parole violator in Chicago and as a result of habeas corpus proceedings and subsequent pleadings, Judge Igoe at Chicago issued judgment to the effect that the parole revocation was not justified. The Department decided on November 7, 1952, not to appeal the decision. This was 1 day before the appeal period expired. The Attorney General was not notified, there had been a considerable delay in reaching a decision as to whether the Government would appeal, and after the decision was reached not to appeal, a telegram to the U. S. Attorney, Chicago, advising of this decision was dispatched on the evening of November 7, 1952.

The Delay in Reaching a Decision

Advance copy of Judge Igoe's decision received in Department on August 25, 1952. Mr. Aaron E. Gottshall handling the case in the Criminal Division, dictated acknowledgment dated September 3, 1952. On September 25, 1952, the decision of Judge Igoe which was placed on court record as of September 9, 1952, was received with U. S. Attorney's views against appeal. No further action until Mr. Gottshall wrote Parole Board for its views on October 16, 1952, and reply of Parole Board dated October 21, 1952. Next action was on November 4, 1952, when the preparation was begun of a memorandum by Mr. Gottshall recommending against appeal. This memorandum typed November 6 and modified on same date by Section Chief, Mr. Erdahl. On November 7, day before final date for appeal, this memorandum submitted to and approved by Messrs. Charles B. Murray, Fred E. Strine and Andrew F. Oehmann of Criminal Division and by Messrs. Murray L. Schwartz and Robert L. Stern of Solicitor General's office.

RECORDED-45 58-2000-2165

Mr. Gottshall states he had large volume and constant pressure of work and inadequate assistance which accounts for the delay and "oversight." Assistant Attorney General Murray states

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cc: Mr. Ladd Mr. Rosen
Mr. Nichols Mr. Winterrowd

DEC 16 1952

HHC:vlr/atp

delay was avoidable and not excusable, that Mr. Gottshall was undoubtedly overloaded with work. Mr. Gottshall got an assistant assigned to him on August 25, 1952. There were no follow-up, docket, or log records maintained to require proper priority and attention to this type of case.

The Preparation of a Telegram to the U. S. Attorney, Chicago

After the Acting Solicitor General had decided on "No appeal," Mr. Gottshall of Criminal Division prepared the telegram of November 7, 1952, advising U. S. Attorney, Chicago, of Solicitor General's decision and instructing that case be closed. This telegram was approved for Mr. Murray by Mr. Oehmann, Executive Assistant to Mr. Murray. No other Departmental officials approved the wire. Mr. Murray did not see the telegram before it was dispatched at 6:27 P.M. on November 7, 1952, over Public Building Service wire to Chicago where it was received in Public Building Service Teletype Center, Chicago, at 5:38 P.M., CST, 11/7/52, and the message was delivered to U.S. Attorney, Chicago, at 9:02 A.M., November 10, 1952.

Messrs. Gottshall and Oehmann considered the telegram as routine administrative procedure in advising U.S. Attorney of action taken. Assistant Attorney General Murray considers his approval of the recommendation not to appeal to fix responsibility for sending the telegram on him as head of Criminal Division.

Failure to Notify the Attorney General

The decision as to whether to appeal the decision of Judge Igoe in the DeLucia case was not communicated to the Attorney General, his views were not solicited, and the outgoing telegram of November 7, 1952, advising the U. S. Attorney, Chicago, was not cleared with the Attorney General or his office. The previous publicity and Congressional hearings about the paroles to Compagna, Gioe, DeLucia, et al, were known to those who participated in the decision not to appeal the DeLucia case. Assistant Attorney General Murray of the Criminal Division considers the failure to notify the Attorney General the most serious oversight in the matter and this was "no one's function except mine and thus the most serious blame in the entire matter is mine," and his position in the higher echelons of the Department makes it his job to notify the Attorney General when important public relations considerations are involved in such cases. He could not recall that he recognized the case as one of the Compagna group of parolees, when he considered the case although he pointed to references to the Compagna case in the memorandum, which he personally initialed.

Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern states he did not call the case to the Attorney General's attention because there seemed no reason to do so and so far as he knows no Solicitor General has been directed to clear his decisions in passing on appeal recommendations with the Attorney General. He states if a case seems sufficiently doubtful and of enough public importance to cause a Solicitor General to believe that the Attorney General should be informed, a case may be discussed with the Attorney General, as he has done in other cases. It did not occur to him that this case fell within that category.

Basis For Decision Not to Appeal

Mr. Aaron E. Gottshall received a routing slip from his section chief, Mr. Robert Erdahl, which routing slip was attached to a copy of the opinion of Judge Igoe, and Mr. Erdahl indicated rather strongly his view that there was no basis for an appeal. He prepared the memorandum recommending that no appeal be taken, which was concurred in by Messrs. C. B. Murray, Andrew F. Oehmann, Fred E. Strine, and Robert Erdahl of the Criminal Division, and by Murray L. Schwartz and Robert L. Stern of the Solicitor General's office.

Those interviewed cited as reasons for their decision a part or all of the following considerations:

(1) Judge Underwood in Georgia held there was not sufficient evidence of parole violation to justify revoking parole in the Compagna-Gioe case. Two of alleged grounds for violation in that case are also bases for charge against DeLucia.

(2) Extremely difficult to get an appellate court to reverse a district court's findings of fact.

(3) Recommendation for no appeal in Compagna-Gioe case had been approved by Mr. Gottshall, Mr. Erdahl and Mr. McInerney of Criminal Division, by the Assistant U. S. Attorney who tried the case, by Mr. Silverberg of Solicitor General's office who argued the case in the Supreme Court, by Mr. Stern personally, and by Solicitor General Perlman. Mr. DeWolfe of Criminal Division favored an appeal.

(4) Mr. Justice Jackson, during a prior argument of a phase of the Compagna case before Supreme Court, said this was a bad case for the Government to present as it would likely make bad parole law.

(5) In addition to two of the three charges against DeLucia being the same as those in Compagna-Gioe case, the third specific charge relating to money given by guests at DeLucia's daughter's wedding breakfast and reception was referred to by Judge Igoe who stated, "The local parole agent at the time had a complete report from petitioner that the money contributed by such guests

was the property of the newly married couple and not income to petitioner." There is nothing in the record to show Judge Igoe is wrong.

(6) The Parole Board advised they had no additional evidence upon which a revocation of parole could be based.

(7) Recommendation against appeal was made by Messrs. Murray, Oehmann, Erdahl, and Gottshall of Criminal Division, and by Mr. Schwartz of Solicitor General's office and by U. S. Attorney's office, Chicago, and by the Parole Board.

(8) Two different district courts found no evidence to support revocation in the two similar cases.

(9) An impartial observer would conclude and the two district courts did conclude that Parole Board was induced to revoke paroles because of Congressional pressure and had not evaluated evidence as objectively as it would have otherwise.

(10) The Government had previously conceded that petitioners had a cause of action if revocation of parole was issued arbitrarily without evidence or information on parole violation.

(11) The four to four decision of the Supreme Court in the Compagna case on a procedural point gave no encouragement to appeal this case.

(12) This is a bad case for appeal as it would be likely to make bad parole law if taken to an appellate court.

PURPOSE

The above synopsis is for the Director's information and for the Bureau's records.

The Attorney General

November 21, 1952

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PAUL DELUCIA, WITH ALIAS
PAUL RICCA
PAROLE MATTER

DECLASSIFIED BY 5P5 ck/ai
ON 3/10/95

I am attaching the results of the investigation which you requested this Bureau to make relating to the captioned matter.

It will be noted that the attached memorandum synopsizes the results of the investigation and thereafter sets forth the results of the phase of the investigation requested which pertains to the reaching of a decision within the Department not to appeal from the decision of Federal Judge Igoe, together with the attendant delay and the failure to notify you of the decision reached.

The second portion of the attached memorandum deals with the investigation requested pertaining to the apparent acceptance of claims made by DeLucia that funds expended for a wedding reception on January 24, 1948, for his daughter in an amount over $12,000, were contributed by guests and friends. These claims of DeLucia appeared to be of pertinence, inasmuch as one of the bases for the attempted revocation of parole of DeLucia was the allegation that he had failed to report funds which he himself, had expended for the wedding reception.

No additional investigation is being conducted by the Bureau in the absence of a request from you. In this regard your attention is called to the fact that Mr. Robert Erdahl, Chief of the Appellate Section, Criminal Division, is absent from Washington for several days because of the death of his mother in Indiana, and Mr. Fred E. Strine, Chief of the Administrative Regulations Section, who also concurred in the recommendation not to appeal this case, is on extended leave, his office advised, until late December in Nassau and in Florida. In view of the findings already set forth in this report, Mr. Erdahl and Mr. Strine will not be interviewed unless you so desire.

In connection with the inquiries which you requested, I thought you might be interested in receiving the following observations, largely of an administrative nature, based upon our findings.

Attachment

CC: Mr. Clegg

EHW:how

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:45 AM
DATE 11-21-52
BY

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1. From the report submitted you will observe that there was delay in handling this case in the Department. The delay occurred in the Criminal Division and has been described by Assistant Attorney General Murray of that Division as "avoidable and not excusable." Mr. Murray and several of his staff advised that neither in the attorney's office, the Section nor the Division was there any follow-up, docket or log record or system maintained to require proper priority and attention to this type of case.

You may desire to issue appropriate instructions of a corrective type.

2. As you are aware, you were not notified of the action in this case. Assistant Attorney General Murray and Acting Solicitor General Stern both said they were unaware of any existing instructions which would require that such notification in such a matter as this be furnished the Attorney General. Mr. Murray stated that the responsibility was his and he recognized that from his position he should obviously call to the attention of the Attorney General any important matter or any case involving the likelihood of considerable publicity such as this. Mr. Stern stated that, although he had been in the Department for eleven or twelve years, he had no knowledge of any such requirement.

It may be that you would desire to consider issuing appropriate instructions to cover such matters to all Divisions of the Department.

3. An examination of the Department's file (95-23-38) reflected that it was not up to date, documents pertinent to the case were maintained in an attorney's office, and papers belonging to the file, although received and stamped in the Records Branch in 1950 and 1951, did not reach the file until 1952. It would be obvious that any official of the Department interested in ascertaining the status of a case handled in such a manner would be unable, without considerable difficulty, to determine its status so long as attorneys are permitted to hold pertinent papers and documents in their office.

You may desire to issue instructions of a corrective nature.

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4. With reference to the findings in the DeLucia case, it appears that the United States Attorney and the Department were on notice that DeLucia claimed that the funds paid for the wedding breakfast and reception were contributed by guests and friends who attended these events. No investigation

to verify these claims was requested of the Federal Bureau of Investigation because the United States Attorney at Chicago stated that he purposely failed to make such request because he wanted to cross-examine DeLucia and wanted this element as an item of surprise in the cross-examination and he feared that an investigation by the FBI would put DeLucia on notice concerning this item. It would certainly seem, however, that with such a notorious individual as DeLucia involved, the United States Attorney and the Department officials should have been alert to try to find ways to maintain revocation of parole.

It would seem to have been advisable to request the FBI to investigate this aspect to determine the truth or falsity of the claim and as a possible means of maintaining the revocation of the parole.

5. In the event the Department desires to reopen this matter and to request additional investigation of any phase of it, for example, the source of the funds to pay for the wedding parties, may I suggest that prior to such a request a determination be made as to whether new or additional facts would result in further action by the Department. I make this observation in order, if possible, to avoid any unnecessary investigation unless some legal or administrative action is contemplated.

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November 19, 1952

RE:

INVESTIGATION BY FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THE PAUL DeLUCIA, ALIAS PAUL RICCA PAROLE MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/95 BY SBS cal/cw

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55-2000-2166

ENCL: NONE

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Gandy_____

November 19, 1952

Re: PAUL DeLUCIA, ALIAS PAUL RICCA
PAROLE MATTER

SYNOPSIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5CAM

Background

Paul DeLucia and four other defendants were sentenced to ten years each and fined $10,000 each on December 31, 1943, and the five prisoners were paroled on August 13, 1947. The Parole Board revoked the parole and two of the parolees, Compagna and Gioe, instituted habeas corpus proceedings in Atlanta, Georgia. The government eventually lost the case and the Department decided not to appeal. Paul DeLucia was arrested as a parole violator in Chicago and as a result of habeas corpus proceedings and subsequent pleadings, Judge Igoe at Chicago issued judgment to the effect that the parole revocation was not justified. The Department decided on November 7, 1952, not to appeal the decision. This was one day before the appeal period expired. The Attorney General was not notified, there had been a considerable delay in reaching a decision as to whether the Government would appeal, and after the decision was reached not to appeal a telegram to the U. S. Attorney, Chicago, advising of this decision, was dispatched on the evening of November 7, 1952.

The Delay in Reaching a Decision

Advance copy of Judge Igoe's decision received in Department on August 25, 1952. Mr. Aaron E. Gottshall handling the case in the Criminal Division, dictated acknowledgment dated September 3, 1952. On September 25, 1952, the decision of Judge Igoe which was placed on court record as of September 9, 1952, was received with U. S. Attorney's views against appeal. No further action until Mr. Gottshall wrote Parole Board for its views on October 16, 1952, and reply of Parole Board dated October 21, 1952. Next action was on November 4, 1952, when the preparation was begun of a memorandum by Mr. Gottshall recommending against appeal. This memorandum typed November 6, and modified on same date by Section Chief, Mr. Erdahl. On November 7, day before final date for appeal, this memorandum submitted to and approved by Messrs. Charles B. Murray, Fred E. Strine and Andrew F. Oehmann of Criminal Division and by Messrs. Murray L. Schwartz and Robert L. Stern of Solicitor General's office.

Mr. Gottshall states he had large volume and constant pressure of work and inadequate assistance which accounts for the delay and "oversight." Assistant Attorney General Murray states

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delay was avoidable and not excusable, that Mr. Gottshall was undoubtedly overloaded with work. Mr. Gottshall got an assistant assigned to him on August 25, 1952. There were no follow-up, docket, or log records maintained to require proper priority and attention to this type of case.

The Preparation of a Telegram to the U.S. Attorney, Chicago

After the Acting Solicitor General had decided on "No appeal," Mr. Gottshall of Criminal Division prepared the telegram of November 7, 1952, advising U. S. Attorney, Chicago, of Solicitor General's decision and instructing that case be closed. This telegram was approved for Mr. Murray by Mr. Oehmann, Executive Assistant to Mr. Murray. No other Departmental officials approved the wire. Mr. Murray did not see the telegram before it was dispatched at 6:27 P.M. on November 7, 1952, over Public Building Service wire to Chicago where it was received in Public Building Service Teletype Center, Chicago, at 5:38 P.M., CST, 11/7/52, and the message was delivered to U.S. Attorney, Chicago, at 9:08 A.M., November 10, 1952.

Messrs. Gottshall and Oehmann considered the telegram as routine administrative procedure in advising U.S. Attorney of action taken. Assistant Attorney General Murray considers his approval of the recommendation not to appeal to fix responsibility for sending the telegram on him as head of Criminal Division.

Failure to Notify the Attorney General

The decision as to whether to appeal the decision of Judge Igoe in the DeLucia case was not communicated to the Attorney General, his views were not solicited, and the outgoing telegram of November 7, 1952, advising the U. S. Attorney, Chicago, was not cleared with the Attorney General or his office. The previous publicity and Congressional hearings about the paroles to Compagna, Igoe, DeLucia, et al, were known to those who participated in the decision not to appeal the DeLucia case. Assistant Attorney General Murray of the Criminal Division considers the failure to notify the Attorney General the most serious oversight in the matter and this was "no one's function except mine and thus the most serious blame in the entire matter is mine;" that his position in the higher echelons of the Department makes it his job to notify the Attorney General when important public relations considerations are involved in such cases. He could not recall that he recognized the case as one of the Compagna group of parolees, when he considered the case although he pointed to references to the Compagna case in the memorandum, which he personally initialed.

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Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern states he did not call the case to the Attorney General's attention because there seemed no reason to do so and so far as he knows no Solicitor General has been directed to clear his decisions in passing on appeal recommendations with the Attorney General. He states if a case seems sufficiently doubtful and of enough public importance to cause a Solicitor General to believe that the Attorney General should be informed, a case may be discussed with the Attorney General, as he has done in other cases. It did not occur to him that this case fell within that category.

Basis For Decision Not to Appeal

Mr. Aaron E. Gottehall received a routing slip from his section chief, Mr. Robert Erdahl, which routing slip was attached to a copy of the opinion of Judge Igoe, and Mr. Erdahl indicated rather strongly his view that there was no basis for an appeal. He prepared the memorandum recommending that no appeal be taken, which was concurred in by Messrs. C. B. Murray, Andrew F. Oehmann, Fred E. Strine, and Robert Erdahl of the Criminal Division, and by Murray L. Schwartz and Robert L. Stern of the Solicitor General's office.

Those interviewed cited as reasons for their decision a part or all of the following considerations:

(1) Judge Underwood in Georgia held there was not sufficient evidence of parole violation to justify revoking parole in the Compagna-Gioe case. Two of alleged grounds for violation in that case are also bases for charge against DeLucia.

(2) Extremely difficult to get an appellate court to reverse a district court's findings of fact.

(3) Recommendation for no appeal in Compagna-Gioe case had been approved by Mr. Gottshall, Mr. Erdahl and Mr. McInerney of Criminal Division, by the Assistant U. S. Attorney who tried the case, by Mr. Silverberg of Solicitor General's office who argued the case in the Supreme Court, by Mr. Stern personally, and by Solicitor General Perlman. Mr. DeWolfe of Criminal Division favored an appeal.

(4) Mr. Justice Jackson, during a prior argument of a phase of the Compagna case before Supreme Court, said this was a bad case for the Government to present as it would likely make bad parole law.

(5) In addition to two of the three charges against DeLucia being the same as those in Compagna-Gioe case, the third specific charge relating to money given by guests at DeLucia's daughter's wedding breakfast and reception was referred to by Judge Igoe who stated, "The local parole agent at the time had a complete report from petitioner that the money contributed by such guests

was the property of the newly married couple and not income to petitioner." There is nothing in the record to show Judge Igoe is wrong.

(6) The Parole Board advised they had no additional evidence upon which a revocation of parole could be based.

(7) Recommendation against appeal was made by Messrs. Murray, Oehmann, Erdahl, and Gottshall of Criminal Division, and by Mr. Schwartz of Solicitor General's office and by U. S. Attorney's office, Chicago, and by the Parole Board.

(8) Two different district courts found no evidence to support revocation in the two similar cases.

(9) An impartial observer would conclude and the two district courts did conclude that Parole Board was induced to revoke paroles because of Congressional pressure and had not evaluated evidence as objectively as it would have otherwise.

(10) The Government had previously conceded that petitioners had a cause of action if revocation of parole was issued arbitrarily without evidence or information on parole violation.

(11) The four to four decision of the Supreme Court in the Compagna case on a procedural point gave no encouragement to appeal this case.

(12) This is a bad case for appeal as it would be likely to make bad parole law if taken to an appellate court.

Wedding Reception for Daughter of DeLucia

On 1/24/48, wedding reception for DeLucia's daughter held at Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, and bill of $12,324.58 paid by DeLucia who took money from his pocket and paid manager in cash. FBI at request of USA Kerner, Chicago, conducted investigation of this and submitted report dated 6/12/48. Subsequent claims made by DeLucia to Probation Officer Colosimo, Chicago, that money for reception provided by guests and friends and was not that of DeLucia and, therefore, did not have to be reported in monthly report to Probation Officer. DeLucia also made such claims under oath in connection with affidavits submitted in pleadings on his behalf in Habeas Corpus proceedings. Probation Officer, Chicago, accepted statements of DeLucia and USA, Chicago, never requested supplemental investigation of FBI which was conducting investigation on basis of specific requests from USA.

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Investigation at USA's Office, Chicago, Illinois

USA Kerner, Chicago, stated he purposely did not request FBI to conduct further investigation in order to determine source of

money in question because he planned to cross-examine DeLucia under oath with thought in mind DeLucia might be caught in lie thus giving rise to possible Perjury violation. Kerner stated he never had opportunity to place DeLucia on stand for cross-examination because matter was handled by Judge Igoe from bench under the pleadings which consisted of petitions and affidavits from DeLucia. USA never discussed source of money for wedding reception with anyone from Parole Office, Chicago. AUSA Lulinski furnished substantially same information to effect, purpose, no supplemental investigation requested of FBI re source of money.

Letter from USA, Chicago, to Department in Washington dated 9/23/52, stated, with reference to wedding reception incident, that DeLucia had reiterated his claim "in the instant case under oath." AUSA Lulinski stated this referred to oaths in form of affidavits by DeLucia.

File in this matter at Office of USA, Chicago, reflects correspondence with Department making specific reference to wedding reception incident. Also reflects letter to Department from USA Kerner dated 9/23/52, stating Chicago Probation Office advised of DeLucia's claim that funds provided by guests and went on to state it was Kerner's belief nothing to be gained by appealing unless thereafter at a Parole Board hearing he could support the charges made in the parole warrant. Letter stated "it is our belief such evidence is lacking and that if Parole Board revokes parole the Paroles in this case would no doubt, be discharged upon the Writ of Habeas Corpus, after inquiry is made with respect to the evidence needed to support such revocation."

AUSA Lulinski telephonically contacted Erdahl, Criminal Division, 11/6/52, inquiring as to whether appeal to be taken.

Investigation at U. S. Probation Office
Chicago, Illinois

File re DeLucia matter of Probation Office reflects Officer Colosimo, who handled this case during pertinent period, interviewed DeLucia 7/9/48, with former Chief Probation Officer Fisher. DeLucia stated he had evidence to prove he did not pay for wedding from his own funds and claimed to have list of contributors who were guests at reception. Penciled note in file re this interview states "has a record of all monies contributed and names and addresses of guests. . .if a show down witnesses are willing to testify."

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Joseph G. Colosimo, original Probation Officer for DeLucia, stated he made investigation as to source of money received; that he interviewed DeLucia who satisfied him and Fisher as to source of money. Actually saw receipts made out in name of Alex Pecaro, groom's father. Also allegedly saw list of all

guests and amounts contributed by each. Stated he never discussed wedding or monies with anyone from office of USA except in casual conversation. Was never asked to conduct investigation into wedding incident by anyone. Satisfied no violation of parole resulted from wedding reception. Made no report nor deemed it necessary to Parole Board, Washington, or to USA, feeling no responsibility to report to USA.

Charles W. Fisher, former Chief Probation Officer, Chicago, now recollects occasion of interview with DeLucia by Colosimo but recalls no list of contributors or itemized list of expenditures submitted to Probation Office at Chicago by DeLucia. Does not know whether Colosimo ever obtained such information. States he is certain his office did not transmit such information to USA, Chicago, or any other Federal agency and USA, Chicago, did not request any inquiry.

Investigation at U. S. Board of Parole, Washington, D. C.

File re DeLucia under control and custody of James Bennett, Director, Bureau of Prisons. Recent correspondence reflects memorandum to Parole Board head Dr. Killinger from Assistant Attorney General Murray dated 10/16/52, which summarized letter from United States Attorney, Chicago, 9/23/52, advising principal concern centered around Parole Board allegation DeLucia violated parole conditions through failure to report wedding reception expenses, but that this alleged violation is disposed of by finding of Judge Igoe that DeLucia had acquainted probation officer with facts of matter and his report had been accepted and that no evidence funds expended belong to DeLucia. Letter dated 10/21/52, to Murray from Killinger states DeLucia case carefully reviewed by majority of Board and "We agree that we do not have evidence sufficient and necessary to sustain a subsequent revocation of parole should a habeas corpus proceeding be forthcoming. The only new allegation in this particular case as compared to the Compagna-Gioe Case is the expenditures incurred in connection with DeLucia's daughter's wedding, and we have always felt that this evidence was not too well founded. We do not, therefore, feel that an appeal should be taken from Judge Igoe's order in this case."

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A review of file failed to disclose any investigation requested by Parole Board concerning DeLucia's claims re wedding expenses.

Dr. George C. Killinger, Chairman, U. S. Board of Parole, stated he reviewed case and worked closely in connection with review with U. S. A. Kerner and Michael Heran, Department of Justice Attorney. Stated he talked with probation officer Colosimo re

wedding reception and it was felt Colosimo had been too lenient with DeLucia and that Colosimo regarded reception as normal Italian custom. Felt Colosimo had been too sympathic toward DeLucia. Stated he felt at time (1948) entire parole system rather lax. Stated he knew of no investigation re wedding reception except that conducted by the FBI and never received correspondence from Colosimo concerning it. Stated, however, he heard DeLucia submitted affidavit at habeas corpus proceeding re wedding reception.

Killinger states Board of Parole does not request investigation as a result of matters presented in court but this is left to discretion of particular U. S. Attorney. States he is not a lawyer and is not in position to say whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain revocation of parole and must rely upon legal opinion of A. E. Gottshall and has done so.

Opinion of Federal Judge Igoe, 9/9/52.

Judge Igoe signed "Memorandum under Stipulation for General Disposition" 9/9/52, setting forth five referrals, of alleged parole violations among which is one pertaining to wedding reception incident. With regard to this, Judge Igoe stated local parole agent had complete report from DeLucia that money was contributed by guests and report was accepted by parole authorities and there was no evidence to establish funds belong to DeLucia and should have been reported as income by him.

Judge Igoe stated there was no direct evidence of parole violation and stated that the basis of both warrants were conclusions arrived at by Board of Parole from inferences and suspicion and such were insufficient to support a warrant for parole violation. Judge Igoe discharged DeLucia to custody of Attorney General under supervision of Board of Parole. The Memorandum reflects parties to the case stipulated as to evidence considered by court.

Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern advised 11/18/52, no evidence introduced by Government in proceeding before Judge Igoe with reference to wedding reception, and this in itself would prevent relying on that point on appeal as basis for parole revocation.

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November 19, 1952

Re: PAUL De LUCIA, ALIAS PAUL RICCA
PAROLE MATTER

BACKGROUND

Department of Justice files and records reflect the following:

Paul DeLucia, alias Paul Ricca; Louis Compagna; Charles Gioe; Philip Louis D'Andrea and John Roselli were sentenced in U. S. District Court (S.D.N.Y.) to ten years each and each was fined $10,000 on December 31, 1943, for violation of the Antiracketeering Statute.

All five of these defendants began serving their sentences on March 8, 1944. On basis of unanimous decision of U. S. Parole Board all five were released on parole on August 13, 1947, after serving one month and five days more than one-third of their respective sentences.

Allegations of bribery were made in 1947 as to the recent paroles of Compagna, Gioe, D'Andrea and DeLucia. Investigation of these allegations were made. Newspaper articles criticized the release and a House Committee held hearings from September, 1947, to June, 1948.

Compagna and Gioe Cases:

Parole violator warrants for Compagna and Gioe were issued on July 21, 1948, and after arrest the prisoners, Compagna and Gioe, were taken to Atlanta Penitentiary. Prisoners began habeas corpus actions. The Government opposed because final action on revocation by Parole Board had not been taken. Judge Underwood on December 4, 1948, held the warrants were void and directed discharge from custody after fifteen days. Before the fifteen days passed, the Parole Board on December 16, 1948, revoked the paroles. On appeal the Government prevailed two to one and the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment by a four to four decision. The Court of Appeals granted leave to appellees to enlarge their pleadings, which they did.

At the subsequent hearing specific charges against Compagna and Gioe were brought up. Witnesses and records were examined. The Court found no substantial evidence of

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parole violation and ordered the two restored to parole supervision. Memorandum dated January 31, 1952, prepared by Mr. A. E. Gottshall of the Criminal Division was addressed to the Solicitor General by Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney and recommended against appeal. Mr. Stanley M. Silverberg of the Solicitor General's office in a memorandum of February 19, 1952, pointed out to the Solicitor General that Mr. Justice Jackson at the argument of these cases previously before the Supreme Court expressed his wish that they had never gotten to the Court because an opinion in these unusual circumstances might well do permanent harm to the parole system. Further, Mr. Silverberg considered the cases as unusual and unattractive with slim chances of reversal. He recommended against appeal and Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman ruled "no appeal" on February 19, 1952.

Paul DeLucia, alias Paul Ricca, Case:

DeLucia, one of the five originally convicted and later released on parole, w s arrested in Chicago, Illinois, on a warrant charging parole violation in July, 1948. He promptly started habeas corpus action. The U. S. Attorney at Chicago filed a Demurrer instead of a Response on the ground that the Court lacked jurisdiction to pass on the facts underlying the warrant prior to a hearing before the Parole Board. The Demurrer was overruled. The Government appealed and lost. Certiorari was applied for, then dismissed on motion by the Government on November 27, 1950. Meanwhile, the Parole Board had issued a new warrant on November 22, 1950, based on more specific allegations. DeLucia, after arrest, immediately began habeas corpus action and was released on bond. The case was continued pending final action in the Compagna and Gioe cases above mentioned. Stipulation was entered into that the Court consider certain of the evidence adduced in the Compagna-Gioe case. U. S. District Judge Igoe held that DeLucia had never violated his parole, that the Parole Board had no new evidence of parole violation and that the warrant was a nullity and ordered DeLucia returned to parole status.

DELAY IN DECISION TO APPEAL

The handling of this case in the Criminal Division was assigned to Mr. Aaron E. Gottehall of the Custody Unit, Appellate Section. He received the advance copy of Judge Igoe's decision in time to dictate an acknowledgement on September 3, 1952. This advance copy, dated August 21, 1952, became the Court's Order on September 9, 1952. U. S. Attorney Kerner, Chicago, forwarded letter dated September 23, 1952, to Department where it was received September 25, 1952. Next action by Mr. Gottehall was to write Parole Board on October 16, 1952, for its views, which were submitted recommending against appeal on October 21, 1952. Mr. Gottehall states he received follow-up wire dated October 31, 1952, from U. S. Attorney, Chicago, on November 4, 1952, and on same date his superior, Mr. Robert Erdahl, Chief of Appellate Section, called Mr. Gottehall advising he had a phone call from U. S. Attorney's Office in Chicago inquiring about the decision to appeal. Mr. Gottehall prepared memorandum recommending against appeal on November 4, 1952, which was typed November 6, 1952, revised by Mr. Erdahl same date and submitted to Criminal Division officials and the Acting Solicitor General's Office on November 7, 1952. The final date for appeal was November 8, 1952. The "no appeal" recommendation was approved November 7, 1952, P.M. and Mr. Gottehall prepared the telegram, approved by Mr. Oehmann for Assistant Attorney General Murray, notifying U. S. Attorney, Chicago, of decision on same date. The telegram transmitted over Public Buildings Service wire was received at Public Buildings Service Teletype Center, Chicago, at 5:28 P.M. CST, November 7, 1952, and was delivered to U. S. Attorney's Office, Chicago, on morning of November 10, 1952. Last appeal date, November 8, 1952.

Mr. Gottehall speaking of his delay in handling from September 25, 1952 to October 16, 1952, and from October 21, 1952 to November 4, 1952, advised that the volume and constant pressure of work with inadequate assistance accounts for the "oversight." He expressed his regrets

and apologies for the delay and oversight and further states there is no follow-up system, docket or log record or assignment record in his office, his section or in the Criminal Division to keep track of such matters as this particular case or to aid in establishing priorities in handling cases of this type.

Log of Handling the Appeal Decision in DeLucia Case

The Department's file (95-23-38) and records reflect the following pertinent information:

Date	
Aug. 25, 1952	"Memorandum Under Stipulation for Final Disposition," which is a copy of U. S. District Judge Igoe's decision, dated August 21, 1952, and "Order to be presented to the Court September 9, 1952," was stamped in the Records Branch of Department of Justice on August 25, 1952. It bears initials "file AEG" (Mr. Gottshall).
Sept. 9, 1952	File copy of letter dated September 9, 1952, to U. S. Attorney Kerner, Chicago, from Assistant Attorney General Murray dictated by Mr. Gottshall begins with, "We acknowledge receipt of two copies of the memorandum by Judge Igoe granting judgment to the petitioner in the above case. We note that the memorandum is dated August 21, and that the order reflecting the judgment is to be presented to the court on September 9."
Sept. 11, 1952	Letter dated September 9, 1952, signed "Tom DeWolfe" to Assistant Attorney General Murray in which it is stated, "You will find enclosed herewith copy of an opinion handed

down by Federal Judge Igoe, in Chicago, in the above entitled matter under date of August 21, 1952. Stamped Department Records Branch September 11, 1952, and stamped Received in Criminal Division September 11, 1952.

Sept. 25, 1952 — Letter stamped Received in Records Branch and also in Criminal Division on September 25, 1952. This letter dated September 23, 1952, from U. S. Attorney Kerner, Chicago, encloses copies of Judge Igoe's Order of September 9, 1952. U. S. Attorney felt there was nothing to be gained by prosecuting such an appeal.

Oct. 16, 1952 — Letter dated October 16, 1952, (dictated by Mr. Gottshall) from Assistant Attorney General Murray to Parole Board asking for views as to appeal.

Oct. 21, 1952 — Memorandum dated October 21, 1952, to Assistant Attorney General Murray from Dr. Killinger, Chairman of Parole Board, stating Parole Board does not feel an appeal should be taken from Judge Igoe's Order.

Nov. 4, 1952 — Wire dated October 31, 1952, (Friday) from U. S. Attorney, Chicago, following up decision as to appeal first seen by Mr. Gottshall on November 4, 1952, A.M., although he states it may have been received in his office late in day on November 3, 1952, (Monday).

About two hours later Mr. Erdahl called Mr. Gottshall advising U. S. Attorney's Office, Chicago, telephoned about the case.

Mr. Gottshall drafted memorandum recommending against appeal November 4, 1952.

Nov. 6, 1952 — As Mr. Gottshall's secretary was ill on November 5, 1952, he states his memorandum was typed November 6, 1952, and was reviewed and corrected by Mr. Erdahl, his Section Chief, on same date.

Nov. 6, 1952 — Memorandum file copy marked "Typed 11/6/52" dictated by Mr. Gottshall as memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Murray to The Solicitor General, consisting of five pages recommending no appeal of Judge Igoe's decision dated August 21, 1952, presented in court as Order September 9, 1952.

Nov. 7, 1952 — Date on original of immediately preceding memorandum.

Nov. 7, 1952 — Date on which following approved or concurred in recommendation of Mr. Gottshall for no appeal:

Mr. F. E. Strine - Chief Administrative Regulations Section, Criminal Division

Mr. A. F. Oehmann - Executive Assistant to Mr. Murray, Criminal Division (Received about 10:00 A.M. or 10:30 A.M. and held until return of Mr. Murray)

Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray - (at about 12:30 P.M. or 1:00 P.M.)

Special Assistant to Attorney General Murray L. Schwartz in Solicitor General's Office - (Received shortly after 3:00 P.M.)

Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern - Mr. Stern's decision of "no appeal" sent to Mr. Gottshall of Criminal Division sometime after 4:30 P.M. on November 7, 1952.

Nov. 7, 1952	Wire dictated by Mr. Gottshall dated November 7, 1952, to U. S. Attorney, Chicago, signed Charles B. Murray, Assistant Attorney General quoted as follows: "ATTENTION LULINSKI THE SOLICITOR GENERAL HAS DECIDED AGAINST APPEAL FROM FINDINGS AND ORDER JUDGE IGOE CASE PAUL DELUCIA VERSUS MARSHAL O'DONOVAN AND CASE THEREFORE CLOSED." This wire approved for Assistant Attorney General by Mr. Andrew F. Oehmann, Executive Assistant to Mr. Murray.
Nov. 7, 1952 6:04 P.M.	Above telegram stamped in Department's Administrative Records Branch Telegraph Office.
6:27 P.M. EST	Above telegram sent over Public Buildings Service wire to Chicago.
6:31 P.M. EST	Sending above telegram to Chicago completed.
5:38 P.M. EST	Block stamped as received in Public Buildings Service Teletype Center, Room 425, U. S. Court House. Chicago.
Nov. 8, 1952	Final appeal date---60 days from Judge Igoe's Order of September 9, 1952.
Nov. 10, 1952	Public Building Service Messenger delivered above wire to telephone operator of U. S. Attorney's Office, Chicago, at 9:02 A.M., November 10, 1952.

Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray of the Criminal Division advised that the delay was avoidable and was not excusable. He is not disposed to criticize Mr. Gottshall personally as he is a victim of a situation which finds him overloaded with work and with inadequate assistance. He has found Mr. Gottshall a devoted public servant.

Mr. Murray advised that he knew of no regulation which would require him to have reported this matter to the Attorney General before sending the wire to the U. S. Attorney, but it was his, Murray's, job to do so and he felt that it was his responsibility to have done so.

Mr. Murray states that the most serious oversight in this entire matter, in his opinion, was in not calling this matter to the attention of the Attorney General before final action was

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taken and that this was "no one s function except mine and thus the most serious blame in the entire matter is mine." He feels that the public relations aspects of cases need to be considered by those in higher echelon positions such as the one he holds and he feels that he should have notified the Attorney General concerning the Criminal Division's recommendation in this case.

HOW DECISION WAS REACHED NOT TO APPEAL IN DeLUCIA CASE

In Acting Solicitor General's Office

Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern advised his decision not to appeal was based on the following considerations, which are summarized:

1. Judge Underwood in Georgia held there was not sufficient evidence of parole violation to justify revoking parole in the Compagna-Gioe case. Two of alleged grounds for violation in that case are also bases for charge against DeLucia.
2. Extremely difficult to get an appellate court to reverse a district court's findings of fact.
3. Recommendation for no appeal in Compagna-Gioe case had been approved by Mr. Gottshall, Mr. Erdahl and Mr. McInerney of Criminal Division, by the Assistant U. S. Attorney who tried the case, by Mr. Silverberg of Solicitor General's office who argued the case in the Supreme Court, by Mr. Stern personally, and by Solicitor General Perlman. Mr. DeWolfe of Criminal Division favored an appeal.
4. Mr. Justice Jackson, during a prior argument of a phase of the Compagna case before Supreme Court, said this was a bad case for the Government to present as it would likely make bad parole law.
5. In addition to two of the three charges against DeLucia being the same as those in the Compagna-Gioe case, the third specific charge relating to money given by guests at DeLucia's daughter's wedding breakfast and reception was referred to by Judge Igoe who stated, 'The local parole agent at the time had a complete report from petitioner that the money contributed by such guests was the property of the newly married couple and not income to petitioner." There is nothing in the record to show Judge Igoe is wrong.

6. The Parole Board advised they had no additional evidence upon which a revocation of parole could be based.
7. Recommendation against appeal was made by Messrs. Murray, Oehmann, Erdahl and Gottshall of Criminal Division and by Mr. Schwartz of Solicitor General's office and by U. S. Attorney's office, Chicago, and by the Parole Board.
8. Two different district courts found no evidence to support revocation in the two similar cases.
9. An impartial observer would conclude and the two district courts did conclude that Parole Board was induced to revoke paroles because of Congressional pressure and had not evaluated evidence as objectively as it would have otherwise.
10. The Government had previously conceded that petitioners had a cause of action if revocation of parole was issued arbitrarily without evidence or information on parole violation.
11. The four to four decision of the Supreme Court in the Compagna case on a procedural point gave no encouragement to appeal this case.
12. This is a bad case for appeal as it would be likely to make bad parole law if taken to an appellate court.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General Murray L. Schwartz, assigned to the Solicitor General's office, was assigned this matter on the afternoon of November 7, 1952. He read the memorandum prepared by Mr. Gottshall of the Criminal Division. His recommendation of "no appeal" was based on the following considerations: 1. U.S. Attorney, the Criminal Division and the Parole Board recommended against appeal; 2. Even if a reversal is obtained a new hearing in same district on same grounds would likely obtain the same result; 3. The Compagna case had been held insufficient to support revocation of parole and no appeal was recommended. The DeLucia case was similar; 4. There would be no temporary relief from an appeal because DeLucia was already under bond. He regretted there was no substantial reason to appeal since DeLucia was a typical hoodlum.

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In The Criminal Division

Aaron E. Gottshall, Custody Unit, Appellate Section, Criminal Division, advised as follows concerning how he arrived at his recommendation that no appeal from Judge Igoe's decision be made:

1. Mr. Erdahl, his section chief, attached an informal but rather strong note to a copy of the opinion of Judge Igoe, and this note was to the effect that this did not look like a case for appeal, on the face of the opinion.
2. He then tardily (on October 16, 1952) wrote a memorandum to the Parole Board asking for their views and inquiring if they had further or stronger information concerning the wedding reception incident. The Parole Board replied that the only thing in this case different from the Compagna case was the allegations concerning money paid for the wedding reception and that they had always felt that this evidence or information was not too well-founded and they did not feel that an appeal should be taken.
3. U. S. Attorney Kerner, Chicago, wrote the Department and implied his opposition to appeal and stated that even if an appeal were successful, unless the Parole Board had more evidence than shown so far, a later revocation of parole could not be sustained.
4. Considering these factors and attitudes, he tardily (on November 4, 1952) drafted the memorandum dated November 7, 1952, recommending that no appeal be taken and cited among the reasons the similarity and adverse action in the Compagna case including the Supreme Court's four to four decision on a technical point; a reversal on appeal would provoke a contest in habeas corpus and the evidence at the hearing would be substantially the same as that previously submitted and judged to be unsubstantial; that three of the alleged violations charged against DeLucia rested on the same facts as the two principal violations charged to Compagna which were held insufficient by Judge Underwood and which were considered by Judge Igoe; that Judge Igoe had rejected the theory that the money paid for the wedding breakfast and reception belonged to the petitioner; and that the Parole Board admitted inability to disprove this finding and recommended against an appeal.

Executive Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, Mr. Andrew F. Oehmann, advised that he personally initialed and approved the copy of the memorandum prepared by Mr. Gottshall recommending against appeal. He recognized that this was an important case involving one of the Chicago gangsters who had been involved in the alleged "payoff paroles" and he called this fact and the importance of this case to the attention of Mr. Murray. He held the memorandum for

an hour or two until Mr. Murray returned to his office in order to permit Mr. Murray to review it personally, which he did. Although he, Mr. Oehmann, considered that there might be one technical ground on which they might obtain a reversal as DeLucia had not exhausted his legal remedies since there had been no hearing before the Parole Board, yet the Parole Board had advised that there was insufficient evidence to show a parole violation. On this basis and the arguments in the memorandum, he personally concurred in the recommendation not to appeal.

Assistant Attorney General Murray feels certain that he read the memorandum prepared by Mr. Gottshall, he knows that he initialed it personally and he notes his personal initials on the memorandum. Although he does not now recall the incident, he is certain that Mr. Oehmann's statements that he called the importance of this case to Mr. Murray's attention were correct statements. He recalls that in a previous similar case involving Compagna several months ago, no appeal was taken. The failure of DeLucia to report the $12,000 wedding expense was countered by his claim that it was his daughter's money and that he had reported the matter to the local parole officer in Chicago. He recognized that an appeal could have been taken on the technical phase that the Parole Board hearing had not been held, but if the appeal were successful it was indicated by the Parole Board that evidence would not justify revoking the parole. He considered that if they applied for certiorari there would again likely be a four to four decision and this time it would be against the Government.

He advised that the failure to appeal was not an oversight but a decision deliberately arrived at and it was the view of the Appellate Section of the Criminal Division and the Solicitor General's office that to file a notice of appeal and later withdraw it would have caused more public attention than not to file the notice of appeal in the beginning. Thus, it was believed that the best way to accomplish proper results was to omit taking appeal.

Mr. Robert Erdahl, Chief of the Appellate Section, Criminal Division, is absent from Washington for several days because of the death of his mother in Indiana, and Mr. Fred E. Strine, Chief of the Administrative Regulations Section, who also concurred in the recommendation not to appeal this case, is on extended leave, his office advised, until late December in Nassau and in Florida. In view of the findings already set forth in this report, Mr. Erdahl and Mr. Strine will be interviewed only upon the Attorney General's request.

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INTERVIEW OF OTTO KERNER, JR.,
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

United States Attorney KERNER was interviewed on November 14, 1952, by SAC JOHN F. MALONE and Supervisor WAYNE MURPHY.

He stated that he was well aware of the fact that the FBI investigation of June 12, 1948, reflected that PAUL DE LUCIA paid the entire amount of $12,324.58 in cash with bills of $100 denomination to the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, to defray the expenses of his daughter's wedding reception. USA KERNER further stated that he was also aware of the fact that DE LUCIA through his lawyers at a habeas corpus hearing before Federal Judge MICHAEL L. IGOE on or about July 8, 1948, contended that the money for reception at the Blackstone Hotel on January 24, 1948, was contributed by guests.

USA KERNER stated that he purposely did not request the FBI to conduct further investigation in order to determine the source of the money in question because he had planned to have DE LUCIA placed on the stand and questioned under oath as to the source of the money in question. Mr. KERNER added that his reason for planning this strategy was with the thought in mind that with DE LUCIA under oath he may have been able to catch him in a lie and bring a charge of perjury against him.

Mr. KERNER felt that any investigation on the part of the FBI would serve to alert DE LUCIA as to the plan he had in mind prior to having him placed on the stand. Mr. KERNER further stated that no written record was made of the above indicated plan of strategy but that he did discuss the matter with Assistant USA JOHN P. LULINSKI. Mr. KERNER advised that he never had an opportunity to place his plan into effect because DE LUCIA was never placed on the stand. Mr. KERNER stated that he never had an opportunity to place DE LUCIA on the stand for cross examination because the matter was handled by Judge IGOE from the bench under pleadings which consisted of petitions and affidavits from DE LUCIA.

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According to USA KERNER, he did not discuss the source of the money for the wedding reception with anyone from the Parole Office in Chicago.

INTERVIEW OF JOHN P. LULINSKI
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Mr. LULINSKI was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS W. MATTHYS and JOHN R. PHILIPS, JR., at the office of the United States

Attorney, Chicago, on November 17, 1952, in conjunction with the review of the files of the United States Attorney, Chicago. Mr. LULINSKI stated that he had assisted Mr. OTTO KERNER, JR., United States Attorney, Chicago, in handling the DE LUCIA case.

Mr. LULINSKI stated that in connection with the first parole violator warrant issued for DE LUCIA, the government elected to stand on the point of law that no evidence was required to return a parolee to the penitentiary prior to a hearing by the parole board.

Insofar as the second parole violator warrant issued for DE LUCIA was concerned, Mr. LULINSKI furnished substantially the same information as that set forth under the interview with United States Attorney OTTO KERNER, JR., to the effect that no supplemental investigation was requested of the FBI relative to the wedding reception of DE LUCIA's daughter in January, 1948.

Mr. LULINSKI said that this was in accordance with the strategy contemplated by the United States Attorney's Office based upon the thought that DE LUCIA would be placed on the stand to testify concerning this wedding reception. Mr. LULINSKI also stated that his office received no written reports or communications from the office of the United States Probation Office, Chicago, concerning this wedding matter.

Mr. LULINSKI was questioned specifically as to the meaning of the last three lines of a letter dated September 23, 1952, from Mr. KERNER to the Department in Washington, which is referred to hereinunder and which in part referred to the wedding reception incident. The specific portion of this letter in question is "DE LUCIA, has, of course, in the prior habeas corpus proceedings submitted affidavits to that effect, and he has reiterated same in the instant case under oath."

He stated this referred to oaths which were in the form of affidavits attached to pleadings submitted to the judge in support of petitions for writs of habeas corpus which were filed immediately upon the issuance of two warrants for DE LUCIA. The "instant case" referred to was the second habeas corpus proceedings which was supported by two petitions and one traverse of DE LUCIA dated November 27, 1950, December 1, 1950, and March 30, 1951, respectively.

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REVIEW OF FILES AT THE OFFICE
OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On November 17, 1952, the file of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, was reviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS W. MATTHYS and JOHN R. PHILIPS, JR., Chicago. A part of this file is a volume designated as a transcript of the record in the U. S. Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Case No. 9788, entitled U. S. ex rel. PAUL DE LUCIA vs. THOMAS P. O'DONOVAN.

This volume was filed in U. S. District Court, Chicago, Northern District of Illinois, on December 31, 1948, and was filed in the Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, on July 19, 1949.

According to Mr. JOHN P. LULINSKI, Assistant United States Attorney, Chicago, approximately 30 copies of this volume were furnished to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., in connection with a proposed appeal of this matter to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. LULINSKI stated that the appeal to the Supreme Court was never actually carried out, having been withdrawn by the Department of Justice.

It is noted that JOSEPH G. COLOSIMO, U. S. Probation Officer, Chicago, Illinois, who supervised the parole of PAUL DE LUCIA during the early years of his parole, is referred to in the above described volume on Pages 361 and 453. This reference to Mr. COLOSIMO concerns his testimony before a Congressional Committee (not further identified in this part of the volume, but apparently this was the Hoffman Committee).

In his testimony, Mr. COLOSIMO furnished information concerning the general activity and operations of the Chicago Probation Office as it related to PAUL DE LUCIA but there was no mention of any investigation of information in possession of the U. S. Probation Office at Chicago concerning a wedding reception held for PAUL DE LUCIA's daughter in January, 1948, at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago.

The files of the United States Attorney, Chicago, contained a signed copy of a document entitled, "Memorandum and Explanation of Referral." This document was signed "GEO. G. KILLINGER, Chairman, U. S. Board of Parole" and was dated November 22, 1950. This document was received by the United States Attorney, Chicago, in an envelope addressed to OTTO KERNER, JR., United States Attorney, Chicago, marked "Personal and Confidential" and postmarked November 22, 1950, 9:00 P.M., Washington, D. C., and

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a postmark indicated that it was received at Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1950, at 7:30 A.M. This document sets forth information which appears to be some detail of the reported irregularities or violations upon which a parole violators warrant was issued for PAUL DE LUCIA. Information in this document is being quoted as follows:

"1. This relates to the wedding breakfast and subsequent reception for DE LUCIA's daughter held at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, on January 24, 1948. Payment for this service was made on January 26, 1948, at which time DE LUCIA paid $12,324.58 to Mr. CHARLES MIKUTA, Maitre de' hotel, at the Blackstone. This payment was made in cash of $100 bills which DE LUCIA pulled from his own pocket.

"DE LUCIA's monthly parole report for the month of January, 1948, failed to disclose the foregoing expenditure, he having shown on the said report a total expenditure of only $5,205.69 which included $3,205.69 for capital expenditures at the farm and $2,000 for living expenses, respectively.

"2-3 This relates to DE LUCIA's failure to disclose the [redacted] Federal Grand Jury convened in [redacted] and in September, 1950, by the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, U. S. Senate, 81st Congress, popularly termed the Kefauver Committee. b3

"4. On August 13, 1947, upon the release from Leavenworth Penitentiary, DE LUCIA returned to Chicago by air from Kansas City, Missouri, on TWA flight No. 388. The records of TWA and statements of flight personnel show that six tickets were purchased for this flight in the name of 'BERNSTEIN' and that all six tickets were used on that flight. When questioned by a federal Grand Jury, convened in [redacted] b3

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"6. This relates to the preceding four specific violations alleged in the 'referral' and is in violation of condition No. 6 of the terms of his parole.

"Witness my hand and the seal of this board this 22nd day of November, 1950.

"/s/GEO. G. KILLINGER,
Chairman, U. S. Board
of Parole."

Assistant United States Attorneys JOHN P. LULINSKI and ANTHONY SCARIANO stated that this information was received from the Board of Parole, Washington, D. C., to assist in the prosecution of the DE LUCIA matter but they had no information as to where the Board of Parole obtained the information quoted above.

Another reference to the wedding reception of DE LUCIA's daughter was noted on Pages 55 and 56 of the transcript of record, case No. 9708, in the U. S. Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, mentioned above. This reference to the wedding matter was contained in a Traverse filed for PAUL DE LUCIA on July 9, 1948, and is a relatively short statement that the wedding of DE LUCIA's daughter and the reception which followed did not result in any parole violation by DE LUCIA. It was stated that parole reports filed by DE LUCIA during that time were truthful and that parole officers agreed that any mistakes could be corrected by DE LUCIA at the end of the year 1948.

A letter dated September 3, 1952, from CHARLES B. MURRAY, Assistant Attorney General, to United States Attorney OTTO KERNER at Chicago mentioned among other things the following:

"Of particular interest is Judge [illegible]'S statement and summary disposition of DE LUCIA'S failure to have reported the handling of the substantial sum covering the expenses incident to his daughter's wedding reception. The court found that sum to have been the property of the newly married couple in the absence of evidence

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supporting the proposition that the funds belonged to the petitioner, DE LUCIA. It is further stated that a full report of the transaction was made by the petitioner to parole authorities meaning probably the Probation Office at Chicago, and that such report was accepted. You have all the facts and are therefore in a position to determine whether they support the view taken by the court."

In a letter of September 23, 1952, from the United States Attorney at Chicago to the Department of Justice, Mr. KERNER wrote as follows:

"The Chicago Probation Office advised us that it was agreed between DE LUCIA and that office that DE LUCIA would make a complete report of the wedding incident through the probation officer at the end of that particular year. This report, we are informed, was made by DE LUCIA, and it is the same as the explanation given thereafter by the relator, namely, that the fund was derived as gifts from the guests who attended the wedding. DE LUCIA, has, of course, in the prior habeas corpus proceedings submitted affidavits to that effect, and he has reiterated same in the instant case under oath."

With reference to the matter of appeal in the letter of September 9, 1952, from CHARLES MURRAY, Assistant Attorney General, to United States Attorney OTTO KERNER mentioned above, the closing paragraph thereof requests the United States Attorney to submit his recommendations for or against appeal. In the United States Attorney's letter of September 23, 1952, also mentioned above, the United States Attorney stated:

"....And appeal in this matter would raise the issue as to whether or not the district report made, on a petition for a writ of Habeas Corpus, inquiry into the facts upon which a parole violation warrant was issued, before the Parolee is taken before the Parole Board for a hearing upon the warrant..... However, we feel that there is nothing to be gained by prosecuting such an appeal

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in the instant case unless we can thereafter, at a Parole Board hearing, support the charges made in the warrant and in the referral thereto.

"It is our belief that such evidence is lacking and that if the Parole Board revokes parole the Parolee in this case would no doubt, be discharged upon the writ of Habeas Corpus, after inquiry is made with respect to the evidence needed to support such revocation."

The latter closed with a request for recommendations and instructions with reference to prosecuting the appeal from the Department. Nothing further is contained in the file concerning the appeal until October 31, 1952, when the United States Attorney sent a telegram to the Department referring to the above letter and reminding the Department that judgement was entered by Judge [illegible] on September 9, 1952, and that the appeal period soon expires. This teletype requested instructions as to what action the United States Attorney's office should pursue regarding the appeal.

Next in the file is a memorandum to the file submitted by Assistant United States Attorney JOHN P. LULINSKI dated November 6, 1952, which records his discussion on that date with United States Attorney OTTO KERNER concerning the fact that the appeal period in this matter expires on November 8, 1952, and that as of November 6, 1952, nothing had been heard from the Department as to whether or not an appeal should be taken.

Mr. LULINSKI then telephonically contacted Mr. ERDAHL who was in the Appeal Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, and at about 11:00 a.m. on November 6, 1952, was told by ERDAHL that he was surprised that no communication from the Department had been received by the United States Attorney directing that no appeal be taken. Mr. ERDAHL was certain that the Solicitor General had ruled against an appeal but at the moment of the telephone conversation was unable to locate the memorandum to that effect. The conversation was concluded upon the understanding that the appeal was to be dropped unless instructions to the contrary were received from the Department. Mr. LULINSKI's memorandum reflects that he immediately advised Assistant United States Attorney ANTHONY SCARIANO and United States Attorney OTTO KERNER and further that at the end of that day, Friday, November 6, 1952, he checked but found no communication had been received at the office concerning the DE LUCIA appeal.

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PERTINENT INVESTIGATION
BY THE FBI

Reference has heretofore been made to the statement by United States Attorney KERNER at Chicago, Illinois, that he was familiar with the claim made by DELUCIA that the funds used to defray the expenses of his daughter's wedding reception were contributed by friends and guests, and that he did not request investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning this as he intended to question DELUCIA under oath concerning the matter. Investigation was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation into phases of this matter pursuant to specific requests made by the United States Attorney at Chicago. In this connection on June 9, 1948, the United States Attorney requested to be furnished with information concerning the wedding reception, particularly as to whose request and order it was staged; the amount of the hotel bill, and other expenses; who paid these expenses; when and how payment was made; and as to any other pertinent facts the investigation might disclose.

The requested investigation was conducted on June 12, 1948, and the results incorporated in a report prepared by Special Agent ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER, a copy of which was made available to the United States Attorney at Chicago. In substance this report reflected that the reception was held January 24, 1948, at the Blackstone Hotel, 636 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The arrangements for the reception were made by Mr. TOM KELLY, operator of the St. Huberts Old English Grill, 316 South Federal Street, Chicago, Illinois, representing DELUCIA.

The records at the hotel reflected there was an agreed price of $15.00 per individual attending the reception. This charge covered the buffet-style wedding supper. The total amount charged by the hotel was $13,824.58. Mr. CHARLES MIKUTA, maitre d'hotel at the Blackstone, advised that on January 26, 1948, TOM KELLY, accompanied by DELUCIA appeared at the Blackstone Hotel to settle for the cost of the wedding reception. There was a disagreement between MIKUTA and KELLY in that MIKUTA was of the opinion there were 600 people present whereas KELLY indicated that only 500 were in attendance. According to MIKUTA the matter was taken up with Mr. FOX, the manager of the hotel, who permitted an allowance on the statement of $1500.00. After arranging this allowance, DELUCIA reached in his front pocket and pulled out a roll of bills and paid the entire amount of the bill, $12,324.58 in cash, with $100 bills. MIKUTA took this money to the cashier directly and gave DELUCIA the change which he had coming.

No further request for supplemental investigation concerning this matter was received from the United States Attorney at Chicago. Immediately after the conclusion of the investigation he advised the FBI Office in Chicago that he was well pleased with the results of the inquiry.

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INTERVIEW OF BEN MEEKER, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CHICAGO

On the evening of November 14, 1952, SAs JOHN R. PHILIPS and F. W. MATTHYS interviewed Chief Probation Officer BEN MEEKER in his office in the Court House. He advised that he was not assigned to the Chicago Office during the pertinent period in which we were interested, but that his predecessor, FISHER, was in charge. FISHER has been in retirement for the last few years. He stated that his only knowledge concerning the DE LUCIA matter was that contained in his files. He made the file available for review, which review was conducted in the presence of Probation Officer JEROME J. CONDON, who is presently DE LUCIA's parole officer. Officer COLOSIMO supervised DE LUCIA during early years of his parole, but because of illness in his family, COLOSIMO was not available for interview. He is expected to return to duty on November 17, 1952.

REVIEW OF FILES AT PROBATION OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The file at the Probation Office disclosed that the first information concerning the wedding of DE LUCIA's daughter was in a running memorandum prepared by Probation Officer JOSEPH O. COLOSIMO for the file, reflecting a brief summary of each contact he had with DE LUCIA. The first mention of the wedding was dated October 22, 1947, to the effect that DE LUCIA stated that he bought two Cadillac cars, one for himself, and one for his daughter, MARY, who expected to marry in 1948. At that time, DE LUCIA asked COLOSIMO if he could attend his daughter's wedding in the spring of 1948, and he was told that such attendance would in no way effect his parole as long as he kept himself inconspicuous and brought no embarrassment to the officer or the Parole Board. The next mention of this wedding was dated December 30, 1947, when DE LUCIA told COLOSIMO that his daughter, MARY, was getting married in January, 1948 and that a reception would be held at the Palmer House Hotel. The next reference to the wedding appeared under date of April 12, 1948, in an entry in the running memorandum stating that COLOSIMO had lunch with DE LUCIA at the Palmer House where he showed DE LUCIA an article in the St. Louis Post Dispatch (not further described.) It was stated that DE LUCIA was amused at the article and remarked that there were only 20 guests at the wedding breakfast and 500 guests at the reception of his daughter's wedding. DE LUCIA said the news story was a "bunch of lies".

Under date of May 27, 1947, (apparently should be 1948 because it follows an entry of May 26, 1948) COLOSIMO noted that he discussed source of income with DE LUCIA, and examined an accounting book which DE LUCIA had in his desk. DE LUCIA said he would furnish officer with a full financial report at the end of the year when all information became available from his farm operation. This information was furnished to Mr. UNICK,

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Parole Executive, Washington, D. C. by notation on DE LUCIA's monthly report for May, 1940.

The next and final entry in the running memorandum concerning the wedding appeared under date of July 9, 1940, and is being set forth verbatim:

> "7/9/40 DE LUCIA in office with officer and Mr. FISHER. He said he had evidence to prove that he did not pay for the wedding from his own funds and had receipts which were in the name of ALEX PONZIO and not his. He also has a list of all the contributors at the wedding and that he will prove that the wedding expenses were paid from cash contributions of the guests. He also said he has not associated with anyone of poor reputation and is able to prove that in Court or to the Parole Board. He did say that he had some more dealings to complete with FRANCIS C. CURRY on the purchase of the farm machinery which CURRY had left him to buy so he could use on the farm. It was suggested to him that he deal by correspondence through his bookkeeper rather than try to contact CURRY personally. He agreed to follow through on the plan and had the consent to do so on the approval of the officer and Mr. FISHER, Chief, who concurred. Mr. DE LUCIA said it was foolish for one to think that he would violate the conditions of his parole which was granted to him. He did not or ever intended to make a move without advising the Probation Officer first and so far he has communicated with the officer on all matters concerning himself, his farm, etc. In closing his remarks to the officer, Mr. DE LUCIA said 'It is an honor to be on parole and I never had any intentions of ever violating my parole and if I have to go back to prison, I will die there and I intend to fight this thing through because I am not a violator as others would want to make you believe'.
>
> DE LUCIA"

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lined paper with pencil notes appearing to be noted taken during the conference quoted immediately above. These notes are set forth as follows:

"7/9/48 Wedding Note Total Expenses $25,[illegible]. Bills - name of [illegible]. Saw bills. Wedding reception was paid for from monies received.
Has a list of all the contributors. Contributions more than enough to cover wedding. Has a record of all monies contributed and names and addresses of guests.
Wedding bills paid 1/26/[illegible] Blackstone Hotel. If a showdown (illegible, but believed to be showdown) witnesses are willing to testify."

INTERVIEW OF JOSEPH G. COLOSIMO

JOSEPH G. COLOSIMO advised that he was the original probation officer for PAUL DE LUCIA. He stated that at the time of the marriage of DE LUCIA's daughter, MARY, he, although not requested to do so by anyone, on his own initiative as probation officer made an investigation into the source of the money received and used to pay for the wedding reception at the Blackstone Hotel. He stated he along with Charles W. Fisher interviewed DE LUCIA who satisfied them as to the source of the money. He actually saw the receipts from the hotel made out in the name of ALEX PONZO, who was the groom's father. He saw also a list of all the guests and the amounts contributed by each, properly credited to each name. There was a total of approximately $50,000 contributed.

He stated that he had never discussed this wedding or the monies involved in connection therewith with anyone from the United States Attorney's office except in casual conversation. He was never asked to conduct an investigation into the wedding incident by anyone, including the United States Attorney's Office, the Parole Board, or any other agency. He further stated he was satisfied that no violation of parole resulted from the wedding reception and no report was made or deemed necessary either to the Parole Board in Washington or to the United States Attorney. He stated he felt there was no responsibility to make a report to the United States Attorney, but if such was necessary, then Fisher would have been responsible to make it.

Although he was subpoenaed to appear before Judge IGOE on July 8, 1948, and again on May 16, 1952, he was not called to testify on either occasion. He was subpoenaed by DE LUCIA's

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attorney, and it was his understanding that he was not called upon through the action of the United States Attorney's Office.

The only Congressional Committee before which he testified was the Hoffman Committee back in September, 1947. Since this was prior to the wedding incident, naturally no testimony concerning the wedding was involved.

(See next page.)

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INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES W. FISHER, FORMER CHIEF UNITED STATES PROBATION OFFICER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Mr. CHARLES W. FISHER, former Chief United States Probation Officer at Chicago, Illinois, now retired, was interviewed on November 15, 1952, at the residence of his son-in-law and daughter, EDWARD H. BURKART and MAMIE (PEGGY) BURKART, 4748 St. Clair Avenue, North Hollywood, California, telephone SUnset 2-4123. The interview was conducted by Special Agent LOGAN J. LANE.

Mr. FISHER recalls subject PAUL DE LUCIA by his alias PAUL RICCA. He has no recollection of specific dates, but it is his best recollection that a short time prior to the arrest of DE LUCIA in about July, 1948, Parole Officer JOSEPH G. COLOSIMO of the United States Probation Office in Chicago, called Mr. FISHER to sit in on an interview COLOSIMO conducted of PAUL DE LUCIA. According to Mr. FISHER, it was the custom in his office for his subordinates to ask him to sit in on interviews they conducted with parolees or probationers who were prominent by reason of publicity they had received. On this occasion, the subject matter of a wedding reception for a daughter of DE LUCIA was discussed. Mr. FISHER said he has no recollection as to how the item was brought up during the interview, although COLOSIMO had some information about it. The questioning of DE LUCIA was, in part, regarding the monthly financial reports he was required to make to the United States Probation office reflecting his income and expenses.

It is Mr. FISHER's recollection that approximately $12,000 to $15,000 was spent on the wedding reception under discussion, and DE LUCIA claimed that he had not reported the expenditure of that money to the United States Probation office as the expenses were paid by guests and friends rather than by DE LUCIA, and DE LUCIA maintained he had not violated the terms of his parole in not reporting the expenditure. Mr. FISHER said he has a faint recollection that some relative of DE LUCIA, possibly an uncle, had contributed a large amount toward the expenses of the reception, and he thinks DE LUCIA may have made such a statement at the interview. Mr. FISHER also recalls that DE LUCIA commented he had the names of the guests attending the reception, and their addresses, and that these persons could testify as to their contributions to the reception expenses. Mr. FISHER said that while the sum was large, he knew of his personal knowledge that frequently persons

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of Italian extraction spend large amounts for lavish wedding receptions and that it is customary for guests to make contributions toward the expenses of the occasion. He said he thought the report made by COLOSIMO should contain information regarding the claim of DE LUCIA.

According to Mr. FISHER, on that occasion DE LUCIA did not mention the names of any of the contributors or the amounts contributed by them. He recalls that there was mention made on some occasion as to the amounts spent for different items connected with the reception, such as food, waiters, rental on the hall room and similar items, but he does not recall who made these statements or where or when they were made. He suggested the possibility that COLOSIMO may have furnished that data to him.

Mr. FISHER said that he recalls no list of contributors or itemized list of expenditures having been submitted to the United States Probation Office at Chicago, by DE LUCIA or anyone else, relating to the wedding reception. He said he does not know whether COLOSIMO ever obtained such information, and he recalls no request for such information to be obtained by his office.

Mr. FISHER related that DE LUCIA was operating a large farm at that time, and engaged in the raising and sale of livestock. He said COLOSIMO allowed DE LUCIA to submit financial reports in connection with the periodic sale of the livestock, and while one monthly report made by the parolee might not be quite accurate, it was not considered a serious matter if the parolee, whoever he might be, accurately reported his income and expenses in a subsequent report so as to account for the correct totals. He said the interview with DE LUCIA at that time was for the purpose of determining whether DE LUCIA had been making accurate reports of income and expenditures of his personal funds. Mr. FISHER commented that there were many rumors about the farm operated by DE LUCIA, such as that armed guards were maintained at the entrance to the property, and he accompanied another officer from his office to the farm on one occasion to personally examine the situation for his own satisfaction. He said he may have travelled on that occasion with COLOSIMO, or it may have been another officer, identity not now recalled by Mr. FISHER.

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According to Mr. FISHER, members of the United States Board of Parole from time to time were in Chicago and discussed this and other cases with him. He said he recalls no request by any of the board members or any other official, for the United States Probation office at Chicago to conduct a special investigation into the wedding reception expenses on behalf of DE LUCIA's daughter.

As he had no list of contributors or the expenses for the reception, Mr. FISHER states he is certain his office did not transmit such items to the United States Attorney at Chicago or to any other federal agency. He said that Mr. OTTO KERNER, United States Attorney, did not request such an inquiry of the United States Probation office to Mr. FISHER's knowledge.

Mr. FISHER commented that on the day of the interview with DE LUCIA, he left the office prior to the departure of DE LUCIA, and he has no knowledge whether COLOSIMO may have asked DE LUCIA for a list of contributors, guests or expenditures for the wedding reception.

It was the observation of Mr. FISHER that the subjects were granted parole and as long as they followed the regulations imposed on them by the terms of the parole, the United States Probation office cooperated with the parolees. He said this was his administrative policy in handling all parolees, regardless of identity, and these cases were handled in the office in routine manner receiving the regular investigative attention. Mr. FISHER stated he neither observed nor learned of any collusion of any kind regarding a possible attempt to prevent revocation of DE LUCIA's parole, and he said he learned of no favors of any kind having been granted the parolee by his office.

Mr. FISHER remarked that regular reports were prepared by the parole officer concerning DE LUCIA, and without having those reports before him he could not recall the contents of them. He said that at the time of his interview of DE LUCIA with COLOSIMO, the wedding reception matter did not assume any particular significance, but that subsequent publicity has focused attention on the situation. Mr. FISHER said he has been retired from federal service since 1949.

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REVIEW OF FILES OF U.S. BOARD OF PAROLE AND BUREAU OF PRISONS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

This investigation was conducted by Special Agents WILLIAM T. FORSYTH and ROBERT K. LEWIS on November 14, 1952.

Mr. THOMAS O. GROVER, Parole Executive, U. S. Board of Parole, Department of Justice, advised that the Board of Parole did not have separate files of their own, but maintained their files as part of the files of the Bureau of prisons. He attempted to locate a file on PAUL DE LUCIA in the Bureau of Prisons files, but ascertained that it was in the possession of JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of the Bureau of Prisons. Mr. JAMES V. BENNETT had the file in his possession and made it available to the agents.

Prison Record:

The file on the subject reflects that on January 1, 1944, he was designated to go to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. In May, 1944, the subject applied for bail, claiming physical reasons; namely, diabetes, arthritis and kidney stones. Subject was thereupon examined by physicians of the U. S. Public Health Service and bail was not allowed since it was found that subject could receive adequate medical care in prison.

In May, 1945, the subject requested a transfer to the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth. This request was opposed by the Bureau of Prisons for the reason that one NICK CIRCELLA, an alleged enemy of DE LUCIA, was at that time incarcerated in Leavenworth. It was felt that the presence of these two men in one penitentiary might cause considerable trouble. The file contains a letter dated July 21, 1945, from JOSEPH W. SANFORD Warden, Atlanta Penitentiary, to FRANK LOVELAND, Assistant Director, Bureau of Prisons, regarding DE LUCIA's request for transfer. This letter states, in part; "From information received, it is quite evident that money is being paid to obtain the transfer of these men to Leavenworth." SANFORD goes on to express his opposition to this transfer. On the bottom of this letter, written in longhand by Mr. LOVELAND, is the statement, "Talked with SANFORD - has no indication that money has been paid - just said that two attorneys had been very active in their cases." On July 27, 1945, DE LUCIA was transferred to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, this transfer being authorized by Mr. LOVELAND. The file also reflects that the subject had a clear conduct record during his time in prison.

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Parole and Revocation Efforts:

The file contains an undated parole request made by the subject in which he stated that if placed on parole he would be employed in the operation of his farm at River Forest, Illinois. In this request the subject also stated that because of financial difficulties he would lose this farm unless paroled. This request is signed by Parole Officer D. L. YEAGLEY. The file contains letters supporting DE LUCIA's parole request from the following persons:

TIMOTHY DINEEN
5419 Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois

Reverend C. MARZANO, CSV
6219 Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. MORRIS W. LEV
104 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

CURTIS W. VILAS
P. O. Box 108
Sarasota, Florida

JAMES LUPORI
c/o Bell Oil Company
5915 Rogers Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

F. J. CURRY
516 Western Avenue
Joliet, Illinois

It is noted that Mr. CURRY stated in his letter that he was operating DE LUCIA's farm during his absence.

The file reflects that the subject was eligible for parole on July 7, 1947, and was granted parole on August 13, 1947. Reverend C. MARZANO agreed to act as DE LUCIA's parole adviser. Subject stated that he would live at 812 Lathrop Avenue, River Forest, Illinois, with his wife and three children. He stated he would be employed in the management and operation of his 1100 acre farm at the above address.

The file contains a copy of a memorandum dated August 14, 1947, from the Director, FBI, to the Director, Bureau of Prisons, advising that a confidential source had informed that subject was visited on several occasions at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, by MURRAY HUMPHRIES, a Chicago racketeer. It was stated that HUMPHRIES used the name of JOSEPH BULGER, a Chicago attorney, when making these visits.

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A review of subject's visiting records, made by the Bureau of Prisons, showed that BULGER had visited subject at Leavenworth and also at Detention Headquarters in New York City. The visits to Leavenworth were made with EUGENE BERNSTEIN, a Chicago attorney, for the purpose of discussing tax matters.

The file contains a copy of a letter dated September 18, 1947, to the Director, FBI, from DANIEL M. LYONS, Chairman, U. S. Board of Parole, in which it is requested that investigation be made to determine if the person visiting subjects under the name of JOSEPH BULGER was actually MURRAY HUMPHREYS. A letter dated October 18, 1947, to DANIEL M. LYONS from the Director, FBI advised that ANTHONY ACCARDO had accompanied EUGENE BERNSTEIN on visits with the subject at Leavenworth. The letter states that prison employees had identified ACCARDO's picture as JOSEPH BULGER.

The file contains a memorandum dated September 3, 1947, stating that JAMES DORHERTY, Chicago Tribune, had visited the U. S. Board of Parole regarding subject. On the bottom of this memorandum is stated, "Would like to find out everything about these paroles. Referred to Public Relations." After this statement appeared the initials "WKU."

In a letter dated October 22, 1947, to A. E. GOTTSHALL, not identified, Mr. T. VINCENT QUINN, Assistant Attorney General, states that subject has failed to disclose source of funds to defray income taxes and that his parole may be revoked under "willful concealment."

A memorandum dated November 7, 1947, to DANIEL M. LYONS, Chairman, Board of Parole, from Mr. QUINN, states that parole may be revoked on the basis of "concealed information." On the bottom of this memorandum in longhand is written, "Do you wish to take this matter up now? The Grand Jury is now sitting on this case in Chicago." The initials "DML" appear after this statement. Beneath this appears the statement, "Not at this time," followed by the initials "TWR." Beneath this appears the statement, "I concur," with the initials "BJM" and the date "December 1, 1947."

The file contains a document entitled, "Referral for Consideration of Alleged Violation," dated June 15, 1948, which states that the subject is guilty of the following offenses:

1. Failure to make full and truthful written reports to the Supervisor of Parole.

2. Untruthful statements for expenditures, December, 1947, and January, 1948.

3. Association with persons of bad reputation.

4. Failure to conduct himself honorably.

5. Failure to reveal source of monies used in settlement of Internal Revenue tax when questioned before a legally constituted body.

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The file reflects that on June 15, 1948, a warrant was issued for the subject's arrest.

The file contains copies of numerous letters during 1948, exchanged between Dr. GEORGE G. KILLINGER, Chairman, U. S. Board of Parole, and WILLIAM SCOTT STEWART, 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, an attorney representing the subject. These letters discuss revocation, hearing and procedure under the Administrative Procedure Act. The file contains no evidence of a hearing for the subject, and in a letter dated October 6, 1948, from KILLINGER to STEWART, it is stated, in part: "Respecting your request for an early appearance of DE LUCIA before the Board... the Board only holds interviews with parolees and parole violators when they are in custody in a Federal penal institution."

The file reflects that on November 29, 1948, subject was released on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The file contains an undated, unsigned memorandum entitled "PAUL DE LUCIA," in which substantially the following information is set forth:

1. Question re tax monies - $39,000 settlement.

2. Question report for month of daughter's wedding. Newspaper says $25,000 reception. No such expenditure shown on month in question.

3. Source of expenditure monies for December-April, "Disbursements from funds previously on hand."

4. Association with FRANCIS CURRY.

5. Lack of knowledge of source of HUGHES' attorney fee. Subject had any attorney fees in December? (DILLON attorney fees) Nothing is shown on monthly parole report. Subject supposed to have paid $5,000.

There was no explanation of this memorandum, and it is noted that it appeared in the file between correspondence which was dated in April and June, 1948.

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These files contained FBI report of SA ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER made at Chicago, Illinois, on June 12, 1948, entitled "LOUIS COMPAGNA, was., et al - BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS." This report was sent to the Assistant Attorney General by routing slip dated June 14, 1948, and reflects the results of investigation into the expenditures covering wedding reception held on January 24, 1948,

on the occasion of the marriage of MARIE DE LUCIA to ALEX E. PONZIO. This report reflects that the hotel bill for the reception was paid for in cash by PAUL DE LUCIA to the amount of $18,324.59.

The file indicates that on November 22, 1950, a warrant was issued for the subject as a parole violator, and that on November 24, 1950, he was released on a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The file reflects that on September 9, 1953, subject was granted conditional liberty in the custody of the Attorney General under supervision of the Board of Parole. The file contains no evidence of any hearing for the subject in 1952.

FINANCES

These files contain typed excerpts of the hearing before the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, United States Senate, held on Saturday, September 9, 1950. These hearings concerned PAUL DE LUCIA as witness and were concerned with DE LUCIA's finances.

When DE LUCIA was questioned as to how much money he had on hand at the time he went to the penitentiary, he replied that he had $300,000.00 in cash, all of which was retained in his home. At one point in his testimony Senator WILEY made the statement, "I might say for the record here that his 1950 statement shows assets of $390,000.00 and he has here notes payable of $625.00, mortgage payable of $10,000.00, loan payable, mortgage Long Beach property $40,000.00 and mortgage payable Prudential Insurance Company of America $84,000.00. It is interesting to note that he lists his land at $18,000.00. He built a new barn for $81,000.00."

During the testimony, DE LUCIA pointed out that he had borrowed money on his farm and on his house and Senator WILEY inquired as to why he had borrowed this money when he had $300,000.00 on hand in cash. DE LUCIA could make no satisfactory explanation as to why he had borrowed this money. DE LUCIA indicated during his testimony that he had borrowed $80,000.00 from HUGO BENNETT, who is the Bookkeeper of the Sportsmen's Track and stated at the time of his testimony he owed him the $80,000.00. When Mr. BAILEY inquired as to what interest he paid on this money, he stated he did not know what it was, but believed either four or six per cent. When further inquiry was made as to whether he had paid any of this back, he stated that he had an understanding that in five years he was to pay interest and indicated that up until the time of this hearing he had paid no interest and nothing on the principal. DE LUCIA explained that this was because HUGO BENNETT was a friend of his and this was a "friendly transaction."

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These files further reflect excerpts of testimony from an Executive Session of the aforementioned Committee which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on October 6, 1950. At this time DE LUCIA was further questioned regarding his finances and he was asked what he had done with $300,000.00 since he came out of the penitentiary, to which he replied he used it on his farm and living and stated he had approximately $40,000.00 left at that time. He added that in addition to the $300,000.00 he had borrowed $91,000.00.

Mr. HALLEY pointed out to DE LUCIA he must have spent approximately $351,000.00 since his release from jail in 1947, to which DE LUCIA replied that all this money was spent in living or improvement of his farm and according to Mr. HALLEY the books and accounts maintained by DE LUCIA showed expenditures of approximately $130,000.00 on the farm, leaving the balance unexplained. DE LUCIA was unable to give a satisfactory explanation as to the expenditure of the balance of his money.

These excerpts disclosed no information or explanation of the expenditures of DE LUCIA in regard to the wedding afforded his daughter in January, 1948.

The files contain the applicant's monthly parole reports from September, 1947, through September, 1953. The files contain a summary dated November 6, 1950, of the subject's income and expenditures as was taken from the parole reports. The summary is broken down as follows:

Income	
1. Funds on hand	$272,862.13
2. Borrowed	91,000.00
3. Miscellaneous income, excluding farm	2,950.52
Total	$366,812.65
Expenditures	
1. Living expenses	$ 70,575.00
2. Farm operation	243,115.97
3. Stock purchase	1,734.88
4. Other (taxes, attorney fees, etc.)	29,908.99
Total	$345,334.84

It is pointed out in this summary that there is a $20,000.00 difference in income and expenditure items traceable to the June, 1948, report in which receipts exceeded expenditures by $23,000.00, which balance was not carried forward.

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The subject's monthly parole report for December, 1947, indicates that he spent $6,919.35 from funds previously on hand.

The January, 1948, parole report indicates total expenditures of $5,205.69 from funds on hand. The expenditure is broken down as, on farm $3,205.69 and living expenses $2,000.00. There is no indication on this report of any expenditure for a wedding reception. It was further noted that there is no notation or accounting on this report of any gifts by friends. On the back of the January, 1948, report are listed the comments of Probation Officer JOSEPH G. COLOSIMO. There is no comment concerning any wedding reception and COLOSIMO states in part, "DE LUCIA is getting along well -- getting farm in condition to take over full time on March 1, 1948. Good attitude and is adjusting well though there is much publicity about his parole release. Congressional and Federal Grand Jury investigations worry him. He is sincere and wants to make good on parole".

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

These files contain a memorandum dated October 16, 1952, to the Parole Board, Attention of Dr. KILLINGER, from CHARLES B. MURRAY, Assistant Attorney General, captioned United States ex rel PAUL DE LUCIA v. THOMAS P. DONOVAN, Marshal. This memorandum bore the initials CBM:AEG:ls under which were the numbers 123-51-18.

This memorandum pointed out that the Parole Board "had been furnished a copy of a memorandum opinion of August 21, 1952, by Judge IGOE, Northern District of Illinois, granting a writ in the above case and ordering the petitioner DE LUCIA discharged from the technical custody of the respondent marshal and to be restored to the custody of the Attorney General under supervision of the Board of Parole. The order which gave final effect to Judge IGOE's opinion and conclusions is dated September 9, 1952".

This memorandum further continued, "The views of the United States Attorney (Chicago) are contained in his letter to this division dated September 23, 1952". A search of the files failed to disclose a copy of this letter; however, the captioned memorandum summarized the letter dated September 23, 1952, as "The letter advised that the principal concern centers about the Parole Board's allegation that DE LUCIA violated the conditions of parole through failure to have included in his monthly report for January, 1948, an amount exceeding $12,000.00 representing expenses incurred in connection with a wedding reception for his daughter. This alleged violation is disposed of in favor of the petitioner with the finding of Judge IGOE that (a) the petitioner had acquainted the Probation Officer with the facts of this matter and that his report had been accepted and, (b) that there was no evidence that the funds so expended belonged to the petitioner, since they had been contributed by the guests at the reception and constituted

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gifts to the newly married couple. You will note that the United States Attorney expresses the belief that evidence necessary to overcome the position taken by the court is probably lacking and, if so, he inclines to the view that a subsequent revocation of parole could not be sustained in a habeas corpus proceeding". This letter further continued that the Criminal Division would appreciate an early reply on this matter.

By letter dated October 21, 1952, to CHARLES B. MURRAY, Assistant Attorney General, from GEORGE B. KILLINGER, Chairman, United States Board of Parole, it was stated that, "This case has been carefully reviewed by a majority of the Board, and we agree that we do not have evidence sufficient and necessary to sustain a subsequent revocation of parole should a habeas corpus proceeding be forthcoming. The only new allegation in this particular case as compared to the COMPAGNA - GIOE cases is the expenditures incurred in connection with DE LUCIA's daughter's wedding, and we have always felt that this evidence was not too well-founded.

"We do not, therefore, feel that an appeal should be taken from Judge IGOE's order in this case."

A review of the United States Board of Parole and Bureau of Prisons files failed to disclose any investigation other than the afore-mentioned FBI report concerning the allegation that DE LUCIA spent $12,000.00 in January, 1948, for his daughter's wedding reception. These files do not reflect any request for an FBI investigation since June, 1948. These files further failed to show any transcript of a hearing by the United States Board of Parole for DE LUCIA for this matter or any other matter subsequent to his parole on August 13, 1947.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. GEORGE C. KILLINGER, CHAIRMAN, U.S. BOARD OF PAROLE

Dr. GEORGE C. KILLINGER was interviewed in his office in the Home Owners Loan Corporation Building, First Street and Indiana Avenue, N.W., on November 18, 1952, by Special Agents WILLIAM E. FENIMORE and ROBERT E. LEWIS.

Dr. KILLINGER advised he entered his present employment on May 16, 1948, and shortly thereafter at the direction of Mr. PEYTON FORD, then Deputy Attorney General, he travelled to Chicago to review the parole matters of the subjects in this case. He stated that he reviewed these cases and in doing so worked closely with United States Attorney OTTO KERNER, JR., and MICHAEL HORAN, a Department of Justice Attorney. He stated that while in Chicago he first learned of the matter regarding the wedding

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reception of PAUL DE LUCIA'S daughter. He said he talked with DE LUCIA'S probation officer, JOSEPH G. COLOSIMO, regarding this wedding reception and said that it was his feeling that COLOSIMO had been entirely too lenient with DE LUCIA and that COLOSIMO regarded the reception as a normal Italian custom. COLOSIMO informed him that it was normal at a Italian reception for the guest to give cash gifts to become the property of the bride and groom.

Dr. KILLINGER advised that he felt that COLOSIMO had been too lenient with DE LUCIA and had not closely supervised his parole. He added that at that time he felt the entire parole system was rather lax and did not require close enough supervision of parolees. He pointed out that COLOSIMO had permitted DE LUCIA in his monthly parole reports to itemize his income and expenditures in approximate figures and had not required any strict accounting thereof. He stated he felt that COLOSIMO had been too sympathetic toward DE LUCIA and added that COLOSIMO had told him that he had been agreeable to the holding of this wedding reception and he had also informed him that the subject was sincere and doing very well on parole. He stated COLOSIMO had also informed him that he did not feel it was his duty to investigate the source of payment for this wedding reception. Dr. KILLINGER commented that probation officers have a great trust placed upon them and are permitted considerable freedom of judgment in their supervision of parolees. He stated that certain matters are left to the discretion of the probation officer and that a probation officer might undertake an investigation upon his own initiative and write a report reflecting the results thereof. He stated that if such a report was submitted it would go to the chief probation officer of the region in which the investigating probation officer was employed and a copy would be forwarded to the U. S. Board of Parole at Washington. However, he also pointed out that it was possible a probation officer might institute an investigation upon his own initiative, and feeling that he had not developed pertinent information, write no report. Dr. KILLINGER also added reports are normally only written on matters which the probation officer felt vitally effected the parolee's adjustment or status.

Dr. KILLINGER stated that since COLOSIMO had permitted "Approximate" reports to be furnished by the subject he felt that the matter of the wedding reception was the Parole Board's "weakest link" for possible revocation of the subject's parole. Dr. KILLINGER advised that he had COLOSIMO removed from the DE LUCIA case about June, 1948. KILLINGER stated that in addition to COLOSIMO'S lenient attitude toward the subject he understood that he was also a distant relative of the proprietor of Colosimo's Restaurant, a hang out for hoodlums, and he felt that such relationship might cause embarrassment to the Parole Board.

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As far as investigation of the wedding reception is concerned Dr. KILLINGER stated that he knew of no investigation except that conducted by the FBI. He stated he never discussed the wedding reception with COLOSIMO after his trip to Chicago in May, 1948, nor did he ever receive any correspondence from COLOSIMO concerning the reception. He added that he believes he had heard that COLOSIMO made some investigation at the Blackstone Hotel but cannot recall the source of same. KILLINGER stated he had no knowledge of any interview of DE LUCIA by COLOSIMO and had never received any report of such an interview. He pointed out, however, such was not unusual since the local probation officer was granted wide discretion as to whether or not a report would be submitted or just the running memorandum maintained in the local office. He stated that he has no reports from COLOSIMO other than the subject's monthly parole reports.

Dr. KILLINGER pointed out that he is a psychologist and not a lawyer and therefore has not fully followed the complex litigation involved in this case. He stated that he has relied entirely upon OTTO KERNER and A. E. GOTTSHALL for legal opinions. He stated that as far as he knows DE LUCIA has never been in a federal penitentiary since the time of his parole and therefore there has never been a Parole Board hearing. He explained it was necessary that a parolee be confined in federal custody at a federal penitentiary before he could be afforded a hearing before the Parole Board regarding the revocation of the parole. He stated that he had heard that DE LUCIA submitted an affidavit naming the persons who supposedly paid for his daughter's wedding reception at a habeas corpus hearing. He stated that he had not been present at any of the subject's habeas corpus hearings but believed this affidavit was presented during a hearing on May 16, 1952. He added that he did not know whether or not information appearing in FBI reports was submitted at that hearing.

KILLINGER pointed out that he had no knowledge of what transpired at the subject's habeas corpus proceedings and therefore was not acquainted with any investigation which may or may not have arisen as a result of the material or testimony presented at such hearings. He stated that the Board of Parole does not request investigation as a result of matters presented in court but that this is left to the discretion of the particular U. S. Attorney. He stated that he did not know whether or not further investigation had been conducted in this case as a result of the subject's defense and added that in recent months he had left this matter to be handled by U. S. Attorney KERNER.

As to whether or not there is sufficient evidence to sustain a revocation of parole at this time Dr. KILLINGER stated that since he is not a lawyer he is not in a position to make an independent opinion but must rely upon the legal opinion of A. E. GOTTSHALL and has done so.

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OPINION OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
MICHAEL L. IGOE IN HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 9, 1952

In the second Habeas Corpus proceeding by PAUL DE LUCIA in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. District Judge MICHAEL L. IGOE affixed his signature to a Memorandum Under Stipulation for Final Disposition dated August 21, 1952, making reference to five referrals charged as offenses in this matter as follows:

1. Failure to make full and truthful parole report covering expenditures during the month of January, 1948.

2. Failure to reveal [redacted] when questioned before a Federal Grand Jury. b3

3. Failure to reveal source of monies used in settlement of Internal Revenue Tax when questioned before a Congressional Committee of the Eighty-first Congress.

4. Failure to reveal the [redacted] when questioned before a Federal Grand Jury. b3

5. Failure to conduct himself honorably.

In commenting on these enumerated offenses, Judge IGOE mentioned that number one related to the wedding breakfast and subsequent reception for DE LUCIA'S daughter at the Blackstone Hotel on January 24, 1948. The charge was that money given by guests at the wedding breakfast and reception was not reported as income to the parole authorities on DE LUCIA's monthly report. Judge IGOE commented that the local parole agent had a complete report from DE LUCIA that the money contributed by such guests was the property of the newly married couple and not income to him. This report was accepted by the parole authorities, according to the memorandum opinion, and Judge IGOE noted that there was no evidence to establish such funds belonged to DE LUCIA and should have been reported as income to him.

Tolson
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Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Sandy

A reference is made in the memorandum to o fenses [redacted] relating to DE LUCIA's failure to disclose the [redacted] when questioned by a 1947 Grand Jury and a special congressional committee in 1950. In commenting on this, Judge IGOE mentioned that DE LUCIA's tax liability was settled by his attorney at Chicago under unusual circumstances and that DE LUCIA had stated under oath that he did not know the [redacted] b3

Judge IGOE observed that there is no evidence that he did know the source. He stated that other than suspicious circumstances, the Government had no further proof and there was no evidence to support this charge.

As to the fourth offense concerning DE LUCIA's failure to reveal the [redacted] b3

There is a statement in the memorandum that the fifth offense charged relates to and is dependent upon the preceding four.

Judge IGOE observed there was no direct evidence of parole violation. He found the warrant under consideration based on the same charges as contained in a previous warrant against DE LUCIA in 1948, and concluded there was no legal evidence to justify the charge of parole violation. He commented that the basis of both warrants were the conclusions arrived at by the Board of Parole from inferences and suspicions created by the unfavorable publicity surrounding the granting of the paroles in this matter and added that such are insufficient to support a warrant for parole violation. He stated the warrant was arbitrarily issued without evidence and was, therefore, a nullity.

Judge IGOE concluded the memorandum opinion by holding that DE LUCIA's restraint was illegal and discharging him, not to complete liberty, but to conditional liberty, in the custody of the Attorney General under supervision of the Board of Paroles as a reinstated parolee.

The parties to this case stipulated as to the evidence to be considered by the court.

(In an interview November 18, 1952, Acting Solicitor General ROBERT L. STERN, observed with reference to Judge IGOE'S decision that there does not seem to have been any evidence before the Judge with respect to DE LUCIA's claim that money for his daughter's wedding reception was contributed by friends and guests. He advised that one of the reasons for his decision not to appeal from Judge IGOE's decision was the fact that the government had introduced no evidence during the hearing of the case concerning the wedding reception incident which Mr. STERN pointed out in his opinion would prevent the government from relying that point on appeal as the basis for the parole revocation.)

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Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : H. H. Clegg

DATE: 11/20/52

SUBJECT: PAUL DeLUCIA
PAROLE MATTER
DEPARTMENTAL FILE

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen ✓
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

The Department's file in this case (95-23-38) was obtained and examined during the course of this inquiry. I felt you would be interested in the following observations.

(1) A telegram dated October 21, 1952, from U. S. Attorney, Chicago, to the Department was not in the file when I obtained it on November 14, 1952. I did not know of its existence until a discussion of it arose and Mr. Gottshall then went to his office and found it and brought it to me.

(2) The following are some examples of the delay in filing material:

Serial	Dated	Received	Filed
Kerner's letter	2/13/51	2/15/51	3/11/52
Kerner's wire	1/26/51	1/29/51	3/11/52
Kerner's letter	12/4/50	12/6/50	3/11/52
Kerner's letter	1/12/50	1/16/50	2/20/51

In addition, the following were not in the file:

(3) Chicago letter dated August 25, 1952, transmitting the memorandum in this case.

(4) Letter dated April 8, 1952, from U. S. Attorney Kerner — Records Branch Stamp, April 10, 1952.

(5) Letter from U. S. Attorney, Chicago, dated June 3, 1952, — Records Branch Stamp, June 5, 1952, with enclosures.

(6) Memorandum dated October 21, 1952, from Parole recommending no appeal. Copy of letter dated April 16, 1952, to Parole Board asking for views.

cc: Mr. Rosen

HHC:hls

58-2000-2167

RECORDED-45

DEC 19 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP2 alw

(7) Letter dated September 23, 1952, from U. S. Attorney Kerner — Records Branch Stamp, September 25, 1952.

(8) Memorandum dated November 7, 1952, from Assistant Attorney General Murray to Solicitor General recommending no appeal and attachment dated November 7, showing decision of Acting Solicitor General Stern that there be no appeal.

(9) Memorandum from the Solicitor General dated May 17, 1950, re Certiorari in this case with attachment dated May 18, 1950 authorizing certiorari, signed by Solicitor General Perlman.

Referred to in memo of Observations 11/21/52 to Atty. Gen. HHC.

Mr. Tolsp[illegible]

Printed court decisions and many other records carry the name of "Compagna." His name is also used as "Campagna." In order that there would be uniformity Mr. Clegg and Mr. Winterrowd agreed that "Compagna" would be used in all memos and correspondence.

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DECEMBER 6, 1952

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ Air-Tel message to:

DIRECTOR, FBI (58-2000)(AMSD)

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS. ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER. RETEL LOS ANGELES TO BUREAU AND CHICAGO DEC. THREE LAST AND BUPHONE CALL DEC. FOUR LAST. [redacted] NOW RESIDING WITH [redacted], AND ON INTERVIEW [redacted] FURNISHED SWORN SIGNED STATEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE INSTANT MATTER, NAMELY THAT [redacted] TOLD HER HE AND EIGHT OR NINE OTHER PERSONS HAD TO RAISE FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO SECURE PAROLES FOR SUBJECTS. MONEY TO BE HANDLED BY ONE DILLON, ST. LOUIS, MO., DESCRIBED AS FRIEND OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN WHO WAS TO OBTAIN PAROLES IN WASHINGTON. [redacted] TOLD HER THAT INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED ONLY AS FIFEKY OR JOE, JOE BATTERS OR JOE B., CURRY AND WILLIE HEENEY WERE AMONG EIGHT OR NINE TO PRODUCE THIS MONEY. SHE DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF IDENTITY OF ANY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL TO BE PAID ALL OR PART OF THIS MONEY AND CLAIMS SHE CANNOT RECALL EVER TELLING ANY OF FOREGOING TO ANYONE. [redacted] FIRST DENIED HAVING ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THIS MATTER AND FREQUENTLY REFERRED

b7D

RECORDED - 28

58-194
JRP:GH

58-2000-2168

DEC 8 1952

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ Air-Tel message to:

PAGE TWO

TO HER FEAR OF PERSONAL HARM IF [redacted] OR HIS ASSOCIATES EVEN KNEW THAT SHE TALKED TO BUREAU AGENTS. OTHER BACKGROUND DATA OBTAINED FROM [redacted] WILL BE SUBMITTED IN NEXT REPORT IN THIS MATTER. b7D

MALONE

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per____

Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. C. A. Tolson DATE: 11/19/52

FROM : Mr. H. H. Clegg

SUBJECT: PAUL DeLUCIA alias PAUL RICCA
PAROLE MATTER

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5A

In connection with the inquiries which I was directed to make in the Department concerning the handling of the decision not to appeal in the above-entitled matter you are advised that I have reduced to writing the details of my interviews with various Departmental Officials and examinations of Departmental records. I then prepared a summary report of these details which I have delivered to the General Investigative Division for inclusion in the report which is being prepared in that Division. In order that source material might be available in the Bureau's records there are attached hereto the following:

Interview with Aaron E. Gottshall 11/14/52 - Criminal Division
Interview with Aaron E. Gottshall 11/18/52 - Criminal Division
Interview with Andrew F. Oehmann - Criminal Division
Interviews with Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray - Criminal Division
Record of initials on memorandum recommending "no appeal"
Record of assignment of Assistance to Mr. Gottshall's office.
Absence of Robert Erdahl, Criminal Division
Absence of Fred E. Strine, Criminal Division
Report of delayed delivery of telegram to U. S. Attorney, Chicago
Notations from Department's file 95-23-38
Interview with Mrs. Frances Myers Lamb - Solicitor General's Office
Interview with Murray Schwartz - Solicitor General's Office
Interview with Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern

Photostatic copies of -
Decision of Judge Igoe dated 8/21/52
Acknowledgement dated 9/3/52 of Judge Igoe's decision dated 8/21/52
Letter 9/9/52 from DeWolfe enclosing copy of Judge's decision
Memo 10/16/52 soliciting views of Parole Board
Memo 10/21/52 submitting views of Parole Board
Letter 9/23/52 from U. S. Attorney re Judge's decision
Order of Court dated 9/9/52
Memorandum recommending "no appeal" and decision of Acting Solicitor General
File copy of wire 7/7/52 notifying U. S. Attorney of decision.

cc: Mr. Rosen

60 DEC 30 1952

HHC:ATP

RECORDED - 55
EX-110

158-3000-2169

11 DEC 9 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: November 19, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: PAUL DELUCIA
PAUL RICCA
PAROLE MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SPS a/ax

SYNOPSIS:

This is a synopsis of the attached detailed summary of the Bureau's investigation requested by the Attorney General concerning the captioned matter. Two broad phases are involved: (1) the delay in and the reasons for not appealing Federal Judge Igoe's decision, as well as failure to notify Attorney General of such action; (2) as to facts surrounding apparent acceptance by USA in Chicago, Probation Officers and Department of DeLucia's claims that guests contributed funds for payment of his daughter's wedding reception and not himself.

APPEAL ASPECT

DeLucia was paroled 8-13-47, having been sentenced ten years and fined $10,000 on 12-31-43. DeLucia was arrested as a parole violator in Chicago and as a result of habeas corpus proceedings and subsequent pleadings Judge Igoe, at Chicago, issued judgement to the effect that parole revocation was not justified. Department decided not to appeal on 11-7-52, on day before appeal period to expire. The Attorney General was not notified and considerable delay was occasioned in reaching a decision. A telegram to the USA, Chicago was dispatched on the same evening advising no appeal.

Aaron Gottschall, Criminal Division Attorney handling case, He, as well as Criminal Division, received advance copy of Judge Igoe's decision 8-25-52. On 9-25-52, formal decision of Judge Igoe recorded 9-9-52, was received in Department with USA's views against appeal. No further action until Gottshall wrote parole board for its views 10-16-52. Next action on 11-4-52 when Gottshall prepared memorandum recommending against appeal. This memorandum modified by Section Chief Erdahl and on 11-7-52, day before final date of appeal, memorandum approved by Murray, Strine, and Oehman in Criminal Division, and Schwartz and Stern of Solicitor General's office.

58-2000-21697

Gottshall states he had large volume and constant pressure of work and inadequate assistance which accounts for delay and "oversight." Murray states delay was avoidable and not excusable, although Gottshall undoubtedly was overloaded. There were no follow-up, docket, or log records maintained to require proper priority and attention to this type of case.

78 JAN 5- 1953

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DEC 8 1953

EHW:dw
cc: Mr. Clegg

After Acting Solicitor General decided on "no appeal" telegram to this effect approved for Murray by Oehmann, his assistant, no other Department officials approved wire. Wire sent at 6:27 p.m., 11-7-52, through Public Building Service Teletype Center and not received by USA, Chicago, until 9:02 a.m. 11-10-52. Telegram considered routine by Gottshall and Oehmann. Murray considers his approval of recommendation not to appeal to fix responsibility for sending telegram on him as head of the Criminal Division.

The decision as to the appeal was not communicated to the Attorney General and his views were not solicited. Murray considers failure to notify Attorney General most serious oversight and this, his function, and thus, most serious blame was his. Acting Solicitor General Stern said he knew no reason to call these matters to the Attorney General's attention. Stern states that if a case sufficiently doubtful or of enough public importance then it may be discussed with the Attorney General by the Solicitor General's office. It did not occur to Stern that this case fell within this category.

Those interviewed cited some twelve reasons for the decision not to appeal. Among others, cited the Compagna-Gioe case as decided by Supreme Court as a precedent, in that two or three charges against DeLucia were the same as those in Compagna-Gioe case. Justice Jackson had said Compagna case was a bad case for Government to present as it would likely make bad parole law. A third charge relating to money given by guests at wedding reception for DeLucia's daughter was decided upon by Judge Igoe and nothing was in record to show Judge Igoe was wrong. Further two District Courts found no evidence to support revocation in two similar cases. Also representatives in Criminal Division, USA's office and Board of Parole recommended against appeal.

WEDDING RECEPTION ASPECT

It was determined by FBI that DeLucia paid out of his pocket in cash more than $12,000 for his daughter's wedding reception, 1-24-48, which parole authorities claimed he should have reported in monthly report. DeLucia, in turn, claimed funds were contributed by guests and friends. No additional investigation re this phase ever requested by USA of FBI which was acting under specific request for investigation.

USA, Chicago, familiar with claim of DeLucia as to source of funds but did not request FBI to conduct further investigation since he wished to cross-examine DeLucia under oath, possibly catching him in a lie, thus giving rise to a possible perjury violation; did not wish investigation since it might tip his hand in his strategy. USA did not discuss source of money used by DeLucia with anyone from Parole Office in Chicago. USA states never had opportunity to cross-examine DeLucia because the matter was handled by Judge Igoe from bench on basis of pleadings and affidavits of DeLucia.

File of USA's Office, Chicago, reflects additional knowledge on part of USA as to DeLucia's claims.

Probation Officer Colosimo, Chicago, who handled the DeLucia matter, claims he conducted investigation as to DeLucia's claim but it appears he only accepted word of DeLucia. He made no report to anyone concerning this including USA and Parole Board, Washington, D. C.

Parole Board, Washington, D. C., had knowledge of DeLucia's claim as evidenced in its files. Parole Board agreed with decision not to appeal. Dr. George G. Killinger, Chairman, Board of Parole, talked to Colosimo and felt Colosimo to be sympathetic toward DeLucia. Dr. Killinger states Board of Parole does not request investigation of a parole case in court, this being left to discretion of USA.

Federal Judge Igoe, in his decision, stated there was no direct evidence of parole violation of DeLucia and that parole agent had his report from DeLucia that money was contributed by guests and that there was no evidence to establish funds belonged to DeLucia. Acting Solicitor General Stern advised no evidence is introduced by Government before Judge Igoe with reference to wedding reception and that this in itself would prevent relying on that point on appeal as a basis for parole revocation.

CONCLUSION

There was delay in handling case in Department from receipt of notification of Judge Igoe's decision of September 9, 1952, (advance copy received August 25, 1952, acknowledged September 3, 1952. USA's notice received September 25, 1952). Delay was in Criminal Division and by A. E. Gottshall, who claims heavy volume of work responsible for "oversight." He began work on memorandum November 4, 1952, which was dated November 7, 1952.

Attorney General not notified of action by AAG Murray, who accepts responsibility, or Acting Solicitor General Stern who didn't consider his opinion was one which should have been referred to the Attorney General.

Wire to USA dated November 7, 1952, day before appeal date expired on November 8, 1952, and delivered to USA, Chicago, on November 10, 1952, was considered administrative routine by Gottshall who prepared it, and by Oehmann, Executive Assistant to Murray, who approved it.

It appears both USA and Department were on notice as to DeLucia's claims as to wedding funds which they left unchallenged. It cannot be stated as a conclusion, however, that failure to follow through to verify or disprove the claim of DeLucia goes to the heart of the appeal and its merit.

Parole Board on notice as to claim of DeLucia, but according to Dr. Killinger of Parole Board, that which is to be done when parole case in court, is left to the discretion of the USA. While Colosimo, Parole Officer in Chicago, who interrogated DeLucia claimed he made investigation there is no indication of any investigation other than the interview with DeLucia and there is no indication Colosimo requested specifics from DeLucia which could be checked out.

It cannot be stated a definite irregularity has been developed as regards Department or USA's office in connection with the handling of DeLucia's claim since there are other numerous technical and legal aspects of such a nature that only determination as to possible irregularities could be made by Department.

It would certainly seem, however, that with such a notorious character as DeLucia involved, the USA and Department officials should have been alert to the purpose of finding ways to maintain revocation of parole. It would seem to have been advisable to request the FBI to investigate the source of wedding funds as one step in such purpose.

OBSERVATIONS

In event Director is called upon to make any suggestions or recommendations it is suggested a follow-up or tickler system be adopted in the Department to insure prompt handling. Also there should be a requirement that important cases be brought to attention of Attorney General. Furthermore, Department's attorneys should cease indicated practice of retaining serials for indefinite periods and should be required to promptly file papers and records in central files.

As to possibility of Attorney General requesting Bureau to investigate the truth of the DeLucia claims that funds were, in fact, paid by guests and not him, it is believed a commitment should be received from the Department before investigation is undertaken that it will take positive action to revoke the parole of DeLucia on the basis of the findings of the investigation if facts so justify.

This position is taken in view of officials in Department citing a number of reasons not to appeal in the instant case since

such action would not be feasible in view of legal and judicial determinations which have been made.

Attached is a detailed summary concerning this matter.

There is also attached a memorandum for the Attorney General transmitting the results of the investigation and supplying observations and recommendations which logically arise as a result of the investigation.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Rosen

DATE: November 19, 1952

SUBJECT: PAUL DELUCIA
alias Paul Ricca
PAROLE MATTER

Summary

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5A/AS

PURPOSE

This memorandum is submitted to summarize investigation conducted in the captioned matter at the request of the Attorney General:

(1) as to the delay in and the reasons for not appealing from Federal Judge Igoe's decision, as well as the failure to notify the Attorney General as to the action taken in the Department of Justice,

and

(2) as to the facts surrounding the apparent acceptance by the United States Attorney in Chicago, Illinois, the Department, probation officers in Chicago, and the United States Board of Parole of the claims of DeLucia that guests contributed funds for the payment of his daughter's wedding reception and not himself. (These claims are of pertinence since the Parole Board had charged DeLucia with the failure to report these funds as being his own, thus violating his parole).

Furthermore, this memorandum sets forth observations in the event the Director is called upon for an expression of opinion.

The memorandum is broken down into four major parts, namely that pertaining to the appeal, the wedding reception incident, conclusion, and observations.

APPEAL ASPECT

BACKGROUND

Paul DeLucia and 4 other defendants were sentenced to 10 years each and fined $10,000 each on December 31, 1943, and the 5 prisoners were paroled on August 13, 1947. The Parole Board revoked the parole and 2 of the parolees, Compagna and Gioe, instituted habeas corpus proceedings in Atlanta, Georgia. The Government eventually lost the case and the Department decided not to appeal. Paul DeLucia was arrested as a parole violator in Chicago

and as a result of habeas corpus proceedings and subsequent pleadings, Judge Igoe at Chicago issued judgment to the effect that the parole revocation was not justified. The Department decided on November 7, 1952, not to appeal the decision. This was 1 day before the appeal period expired. The Attorney General was not notified, there had been a considerable delay in reaching a decision as to whether the Government would appeal, and after the decision was reached not to appeal a telegram to the U. S. Attorney, Chicago, advising of this decision was dispatched on the evening of November 7, 1952.

THE DELAY IN REACHING A DECISION

Advance copy of Judge Igoe's decision received in Department on August 25, 1952. Mr. Aaron E. Gottshall handling the case in the Criminal Division, dictated acknowledgment dated September 3, 1952. On September 25, 1952, the decision of Judge Igoe which was placed on court record as of September 9, 1952, was received with U. S. Attorney's views against appeal. No further action until Mr. Gottshall wrote Parole Board for its views on October 16, 1952, and reply of Parole Board dated October 21, 1952. Next action was on November 4, 1952, when the preparation was begun of a memorandum by Mr. Gottshall recommending against appeal. This memorandum typed November 6 and modified on same date by Section Chief, Mr. Erdahl. On November 7, day before final date for appeal, this memorandum submitted to and approved by Messrs. Charles B. Murray, Fred E. Strine and Andrew F. Oehmann of Criminal Division and by Messrs. Murray L. Schwartz and Robert L. Stern of Solicitor General's office.

Mr. Gottshall states he had large volume and constant pressure of work and inadequate assistance which accounts for the delay and "oversight." Assistant Attorney General Murray states delay was avoidable and not excusable, that Mr. Gottshall was undoubtedly overloaded with work. Mr. Gottshall got an assistant assigned to him on August 25, 1952. There were no follow-up, docket, or log records maintained to require proper priority and attention to this type of case.

THE PREPARATION OF A TELEGRAM TO THE U. S. ATTORNEY, CHICAGO

After the Acting Solicitor General had decided on "No appeal," Mr. Gottshall of Criminal Division prepared the telegram of November 7, 1952, advising U. S. Attorney, Chicago, of Solicitor General's decision and instructing that case be closed. This telegram was approved for Mr. Murray by Mr. Oehmann, Executive Assistant to Mr. Murray. No other Departmental officials approved the wire. Mr. Murray did not see the telegram before it was dispatched at 6:27 P.M. on November 7, 1952, over Public Building Service wire to Chicago where it was received in Public Building Service Teletype Center, Chicago, at 5:38 P.M., CST, 11/7/52, and the message was delivered to U. S. Attorney, Chicago, at 9:02 A.M., November 10, 1952.

Messrs. Gottshall and Oehmann considered the telegram as routine administrative procedure in advising U. S. Attorney of action taken. Assistant Attorney General Murray considers his approval of the recommendation not to appeal to fix responsibility for sending the telegram on him as head of Criminal Division.

FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The decision as to whether to appeal the decision of Judge Igoe in the DeLucia case was not communicated to the Attorney General, his views were not solicited, and the outgoing telegram of November 7, 1952, advising the U. S. Attorney, Chicago, was not cleared with the Attorney General or his office. The previous publicity and Congressional hearings about the paroles to Compagna, Gioe, DeLucia, et al, were known to those who participated in the decision not to appeal the DeLucia case. Assistant Attorney General Murray of the Criminal Division considers the failure to notify the Attorney General the most serious oversight in the matter and this was "no one's function except mine and thus the most serious blame in the entire matter is mine;" and his position in the higher eschelons of the Department makes it his job to notify the Attorney General when important public relations considerations are involved in such cases. He could not recall that he recognized the case as one of the Compagna group of parolees, when he considered the case although he pointed to references to the Compagna case in the memorandum, which he personally initialed.

Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern states he did not call the case to the Attorney General's attention because there seemed no reason to do so and so far as he knows no Solicitor General has been directed to clear his decisions in passing on appeal recommendations with the Attorney General. He states if a case seems sufficiently doubtful and of enough public importance to cause a Solicitor General to believe that the Attorney General should be informed, a case may be discussed with the Attorney General, as he has done in other cases. It did not occur to him that this case fell within that category.

BASIS FOR DECISION NOT TO APPEAL

Mr. Aaron E. Gottshall received a routing slip from his section chief, Mr. Robert Erdahl, which routing slip was attached to a copy of the opinion of Judge Igoe, and Mr. Erdahl indicated rather strongly his view that there was no basis for an appeal. He prepared the memorandum recommending that no appeal be taken, which was concurred in by Messrs. C. E. Murray, Andrew F. Oehmann, Fred E. Strine, and Robert Erdahl of the Criminal Division, and by Murray L. Schwartz and Robert L. Stern of the Solicitor General's office.

Those interviewed cited as reasons for their decision a part or all of the following considerations:

(1) Judge Underwood in Georgia held there was not sufficient evidence of parole violation to justify revoking parole in the Compagna-Gioe case. Two of alleged grounds for violation in that case are also bases for charge against DeLucia.

(2) Extremely difficult to get an appellate court to reverse a district court's findings of fact.

(3) Recommendation for no appeal in Compagna-Gioe case had been approved by Mr. Gottshall, Mr. Erdahl and Mr. McInerney of Criminal Division, by the Assistant U. S. Attorney who tried the case, by Mr. Silverberg of Solicitor General's office who argued the case in the Supreme Court, by Mr. Stern personally, and by Solicitor General Perlman. Mr. DeWolfe of Criminal Division favored an appeal.

(4) Mr. Justice Jackson, during a prior argument of a phase of the Compagna case before Supreme Court, said this was a bad case for the Government to present as it would likely make bad parole law.

(5) In addition to two of the three charges against DeLucia being the same as those in Compagna-Gioe case, the third specific charge relating to money given by guests at DeLucia's daughter's wedding breakfast and reception was referred to by Judge Igoe who stated, "The local parole agent at the time had a complete report from petitioner that the money contributed by such guests was the property of the newly married couple and not income to petitioner." There is nothing in the record to show Judge Igoe is wrong.

(6) The Parole Board advised they had no additional evidence upon which a revocation of parole could be based.

(7) Recommendation against appeal was made by Messrs. Murray, Oehmann, Erdahl, and Gottshall of Criminal Division, and by Mr. Schwartz of Solicitor General's office and by U. S. Attorney's office, Chicago, and by the Parole Board.

(8) Two different district courts found no evidence to support revocation in the two similar cases.

(9) An impartial observer would conclude and the two district courts did conclude that Parole Board was induced to revoke paroles because of Congressional pressure and had not evaluated evidence as objectively as it would have otherwise.

(10) The Government had previously conceded that petitioners had a cause of action if revocation of parole was issued arbitrarily without evidence or information on parole violation.

(11) The four to four decision of the Supreme Court in the Compagna case on a procedural point gave no encouragement to appeal this case.
(12) This is a bad case for appeal as it would be likely to make bad parole law if taken to an appellate court.

(See Next Page)

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

WEDDING RECEPTION ASPECT

Background

When the Attorney General requested investigation in this matter, he desired that it be determined as to why DeLucia's claim that friends and guests paid the expenses of a wedding reception for his daughter on January 24, 1948, was accepted without verification of or investigation into the claim. This matter is pertinent in that the Parole Board had utilized as one of the bases for revoking DeLucia's parole the fact that he had failed to report his income in a monthly report in January, 1948, the funds which he, at the time, was alleged to have paid himself in connection with the wedding reception. As an answer, DeLucia in turn claimed that the funds were contributed by guests and friends at the reception. This claim appeared to have been accepted without investigation, on the part of the Parole Officials.

In preparation for the instituting of this investigation, a review was made of our files and it was determined that an FBI report dated June 12, 1948, was prepared and submitted to the U. S. Attorney which reflected that DeLucia had paid the wedding reception expenses at the Blackstone Hotel in cash, using money which he had taken from his pocket. This amounted to over $12,000. This investigation had been specifically requested by the U. S. Attorney and the Bureau had followed the procedure in this case of doing what the U. S. Attorney specifically requested. The U. S. Attorney, although familiar with the claim of DeLucia that the funds were paid by guests, never requested any supplemental investigation to verify or disprove the claim.

As a consequence, the investigation which has been conducted was extended into the handling of the wedding reception phase by the U. S. Attorney's office as well as what was done by the Probation Officers in Chicago and what was done by the U. S. Board of Parole.

Immediately hereinafter, under appropriate captions, is a concise summary of the results of the investigation conducted.

Wedding Reception for Daughter of DeLucia

On January 24, 1948, a wedding reception was held for DeLucia's daughter at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, and a bill of $12,324.58 was paid by DeLucia who took money from his pocket and paid the manager in cash in $100 bills.

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

The FBI, at the request of U. S. Attorney Kerner, Chicago, conducted investigation of this and submitted a report dated June 12, 1948. Subsequent claims were made by DeLucia to Probation Officer Colosimo, Chicago, that money for the reception was provided by guests and friends and was not that of DeLucia and, therefore, did not have to be reported in monthly report to Probation Officer. DeLucia also made such claims under oath in connection with affidavits submitted in pleadings on his behalf in Habeas Corpus proceedings. The Probation Officer at Chicago, accepted statements of DeLucia and the U. S. Attorney at Chicago never requested supplemental investigation of FBI which was conducting investigation on basis of specific requests from the U. S. Attorney.

Investigation at U. S. Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois

U. S. Attorney Kerner, Chicago, stated he purposely did not request the FBI to conduct further investigation in order to determine the source of the money in question because he planned to cross-exa[illegible] DeLucia under oath with the thought in mind DeLucia might be [illegible]ught in a lie, thus giving rise to a possible perjury violati[illegible]n. U. S. Attorney Kerner stated he never had an opportunity to [illegible]lace DeLucia on the stand for cross-examination because the matter was handled by Judge Igoe from the bench under pleadings which consisted of petitions and affidavits from DeLucia. T[illegible] U. S. Attorney never discussed the source of the money used to [illegible]y for the wedding reception with anyone from the Parole Offic[illegible] at Chicago. Assistant U. S. Attorney Lulinski furnished simila[illegible] information to the effect that no supplemental investigation [illegible]as requested of the FBI concerning the source of this money.

The files of the U. S. Att[illegible]ey's Office contain a letter from U. S. Attorney Kerner to th[illegible] Department in Washington dated September 23, 1952, stating, with reference to the wedding reception incident, that [illegible]ucia had reiterated his claim "in the instant case under oath[illegible]" Assistant U. S. Attorney Lulinski stated this referred to [illegible]ths in the form of affidavits made by DeLucia.

The file also reflects correspondence with the Department making specific reference to the wedding reception incident. It also reflects that the letter to the Department from U. S. Attorney Kerner dated September 23, 1952, stated the Chicago Probation Office was advised of DeLucia's claim that funds were provided by guests and went on to state it was Kerner's belief nothing was to be gained by appealing unless thereafter at a Parole Board hearing he could support the charges made in the

parole warrant. This letter stated "it is our belief such evidence is lacking and that if the Parole Board revokes parole the Parolee in this case would no doubt, be discharged upon the Writ of Habeas Corpus, after inquiry is made with respect to the evidence needed to support such revocation."

Assistant U. S. Attorney Lulinski telephonically contacted Mr. Erdahl in the Criminal Division on November 6, 1952, inquiring as to whether an appeal was to be taken from Judge Igoe's decision in this case.

Investigation at U. S. Probation Office
Chicago, Illinois

The file on the DeLucia matter at the Probation Office reflects that Officer Colosimo, who handled this case during the pertinent period, interviewed DeLucia on July 9, 1948, with former Chief Probation Officer Fisher. DeLucia stated he had evidence to prove he did not pay for his daughter's wedding from his own funds and claimed to have a list of contributors who were guests at the reception. A penciled note in the file concerning this interview states DeLucia "has a record of all monies contributed and names and addresses of guests.....if a showdown witnesses are willing to testify."

Joseph G. Colosimo, original Probation Officer for DeLucia, stated he conducted investigation as to the source of money received and that he interviewed DeLucia who satisfied him and Fisher as to the source of money. He actually saw receipts made out in the name of Alex. Ponzio, groom's father. He also allegedly saw a list of all guests and amounts contributed by each. He stated he never discussed the wedding or monies with anyone from the office of the U. S. Attorney except in casual conversation. He was never asked to conduct investigation into the wedding incident by anyone and was satisfied no violation of parole resulted from the wedding reception. He made no report nor deemed it necessary to the Parole Board, Washington, or to the U. S. Attorney, feeling no responsibility to report to the U. S. Attorney.

Charles W. Fisher, former Chief Probation Officer, Chicago, recollects occasion of interview with DeLucia by Colosimo but recalls no list of contributors or itemized list of expenditures submitted to the Probation Office at Chicago by DeLucia. He does not know whether Colosimo ever obtained such information. Fisher states he is certain his office did not transmit such information to the U. S. Attorney at Chicago or any other Federal agency and the U. S. Attorney at Chicago did not request any inquiry.

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

Investigation at U. S. Board of Parole,
Washington, D. C.

The file concerning DeLucia was located under the control and custody of James Bennett, Director, Bureau of Prisons. Recent correspondence therein reflects a memorandum to Parole Board head Dr. Killinger from Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray dated October 16, 1952, which summarized a letter from the U. S. Attorney at Chicago dated September 23, 1952, advising that principal concern centered around the Parole Board allegation that DeLucia violated parole conditions through failure to report wedding reception expenses, but that this alleged violation is disposed of by the finding of Judge Igoe that DeLucia had acquainted the Probation Officer with the facts of the matter and his report had been accepted and that no evidence was produced by the Government that the funds expended belonged to DeLucia. A letter dated October 21, 1952 to Mr. Murray from Dr. Killinger states the DeLucia case was carefully reviewed by a majority of the Board and "We agree that we do not have evidence sufficient and necessary to sustain a subsequent revocation of parole should a Habeas Corpus proceeding be forthcoming. The only new allegation in this particular case as compared to the Compagna-Gioe case is the expenditures incurred in connection with DeLucia's daughter's wedding, and we have always felt that this evidence was not too well-founded. We do not, therefore, feel that an appeal should be taken from Judge Igoe's order in this case."

A review of the file failed to disclose that any investigation was requested by the Parole Board concerning DeLucia's claims regarding the wedding expenses.

Dr. George C. Killinger, Chairman, U. S. Board of Parole, stated he reviewed the DeLucia case and worked closely in connection with the review with U. S. Attorney Kerner and Michael Horan, Department of Justice Attorney. He stated he talked with probation officer Colosimo concerning the wedding reception and it was felt Colosimo had been too lenient with DeLucia and that Colosimo regarded the reception as a normal Italian custom. He felt Colosimo had been too sympathetic toward DeLucia. He said he felt at the time (1948) that the entire parole system was rather lax. Dr. Killinger stated he knew of no investigation concerning the wedding reception except that conducted by the FBI and he had never received any correspondence from Colosimo concerning it. He heard, however, that DeLucia submitted an affidavit at the Habeas Corpus proceeding concerning the wedding reception.

Dr. Killinger stated the Board of Parole does not request investigation as a result of matters presented in court but this is left to the discretion of the particular U. S. Attorney. He said he is not a lawyer and is not in a position to say whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain revocation of parole and must rely upon legal opinion of Mr. A. E. Gottshall and has done so.

Opinion of Federal Judge Igoe
September 9, 1952

Judge Igoe signed a "Memorandum under Stipulation for General Disposition" September 9, 1952, setting forth five referrals of alleged parole violations among which is one pertaining to the wedding reception incident. With regard to this, Judge Igoe stated the local Parole Agent had a complete report from DeLucia that the money was contributed by guests and the report was accepted by parole authorities and there was no evidence to establish that the funds belonged to DeLucia and should have been reported as income by him.

Judge Igoe stated there was no direct evidence of a parole violation and that the basis of both warrants were conclusions arrived at by Board of Parole from inferences and suspicion and such were insufficient to support a warrant for parole violation. He discharged DeLucia to the custody of the Attorney General under the supervision of the Board of Parole. The memorandum reflects the parties to the case stipulated as to the evidence considered by the court.

Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern on November 18, 1952, advised that no evidence was introduced by the Government in the proceeding before Judge Igoe with reference to the wedding reception, and that this in itself would prevent relying on that point on appeal as a basis for parole revocation.

Conclusion

1. There was delay in handling case in Department from receipt of notification of Judge Igoe's decision of September 9, 1952, (advance copy received August 25, 1952, acknowledged September 3, 1952. USA's notice received September 25, 1952). Delay was in Criminal Division and by A. E. Gottshall, who claims heavy volume of work responsible for "oversight." He began work on memorandum November 4, 1952, which was dated November 7, 1952.

2. Attorney General not notified of action by AAG Murray, who accepts responsibility, or Acting Solicitor General Stern who didn't consider his opinion was one which should have been referred to the Attorney General.

3. Wire to USA dated November 7, 1952, day before appeal date expired on November 8, 1952, and delivered to USA, Chicago, on November 10, 1952, was considered administrative routine by Gottshall who prepared it, and by Oehmann, Executive Assistant to Murray, who approved it.

4. It is inescapable that both the U. S. Attorney and the Department were on notice that DeLucia claimed that these funds were contributed by guests and friends who attended the wedding reception. However, his claims, asfar as the Department and the U. S. Attorney at Chicago are concerned, were left unchallenged although U. S. Attorney Kerner claims he intended to cross-examine DeLucia on this matter although he never had the opportunity.

It cannot be stated as a conclusion that the failure to follow through, to verify, or disprove the claim of DeLucia goes to the heart of the appeal and its merits. We have been advised by Acting Solicitor General Stern that no evidence was ever introduced by the Government in connection with the claim of DeLucia, which fact precluded the use of the point as a basis for an appeal from Judge Igoe's decision. It is to be noted that Judge Igoe's decision was based upon facts, evidence, and information which were stipulated to both parties to the case and no oral testimony was taken. However, it has been determined in the investigation conducted in the Department by Mr. Clegg as to the handling of the appeal that there were a large number of reasons, many of which are based upon technical and legal determinations.

5. It would certainly seem, however, that with such a notorious character as DeLucia involved, the USA and Department officials should have been alert to the purpose of finding ways to maintain revocation of parole. It would seem to have been advisable to request the FBI to investigate the source of wedding funds as one step in such purpose.

6. With regard to the U. S. Board of Parole, while no report was ever submitted by Probation Officer Colosimo to the Board on this particular matter, it appears clear that Dr. Killinger had been put on notice, at least informally, sometime during 1948. He requested no investigation. He did claim, however, that when a parole matter is in court what is to be done is left to the discretion of the particular U. S. Attorney and in this case he had left it to be handled by U. S. Attorney Kerner. He also stated he had to rely upon the legal opinion of Mr. Gottshall in the Department and had done so since he, Killinger, was not an attorney. Dr. Killinger did, however, see fit to remove Colosimo as the Probation Officer handling the DeLucia matter on grounds that Colosimo, in his opinion, was too lax and lenient.

7. With regard to the action of the Parole Officer in Chicago, specifically regarding the claim of DeLucia, Colosimo, who interrogated DeLucia about this matter, claims to have made an investigation. However, there is no record of any investigation other than the interview with DeLucia. There is no indication that Colosimo requested specifics of DeLucia such as the identities of guests who paid and thereafter checked such out. He did state that DeLucia showed the list to him and stated he was prepared to have them act as witnesses, if necessary.

It would appear that to do a thorough job as a Probation Officer that claims made by a parolee such as DeLucia should be carefully checked.

8. With regard to the FBI, we acted upon the specific request of the U. S. Attorney and we did conduct investigation which developed the fact that DeLucia paid the expenses with money from his own pocket at the time of the wedding reception. This information was supplied to Kerner who never saw fit to request additional investigation and, in fact, stated he purposely refrained from asking for additional investigation of the FBI since he wanted to cross-examine DeLucia under oath and endeavor to catch him in a lie, thus giving rise to a Perjury violation. He felt an FBI investigation might tip his hand in his strategy.

9. We cannot state that there has been a definite irregularity developed in this phase of the investigation either as regards the Department or the U. S. Attorney's Office or as regards Parole Board officials. The numerous technical and legal aspects of the parole revocation proceedings and the Habeas Corpus proceedings brought thereafter are believed to be of such a nature that only a determination as to a possible irregularity could be made by the Department.

Whether there has been an irregularity on the part of Parole Board officials in apparently accepting DeLucia's claim without investigation cannot be stated since, according to Dr. Killinger, Chairman of the U. S. Board of Parole, Probation Officers have great trust placed upon them and are permitted considerable freedom of judgment in their supervision of parolees. He stated that a Probation Officer might undertake an investigation on his own initiative and submit a report or feeling that he had not developed pertinent information write no report.

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

OBSERVATIONS

In the event the Director is called upon to make any suggestions or recommendations, the following is submitted. It is suggested:

(a) That a follow-up or tickler system be adopted in the Department so that there will be a means of following up the handling of cases or matters pending, and that there be also a follow-up system on the Section Chief level.

(b) Either the Section Chief or the Division Heads in the Department should have a follow-up record of assignments.

(c) There should be some specific instructions issued broad enough in language which would cover the requirement that Division Heads and other officials should refer to the Attorney General important cases, and cases of broad national interest.

(d) The Department should do something to stop the practice of attorneys of holding papers and documents in their offices for protracted or extended periods of time. The attorneys should be required to get them into the official files of the Department promptly.

The foregoing observations arise from the investigation conducted by Mr. Clegg in the Department wherein numerous delays were found and also material was found out of file for a considerable length of time.

* * *

With regard to the possibility of a request from the Attorney General that the Bureau investigate the truth of DeLucia's claim that the funds were paid by guests, it is recommended that the Bureau take this position:

There should be a decision made at the outset by the Department that the Department will take positive action in an attempt to revoke the parole of DeLucia on the basis of the findings in our investigation, if the facts so justify.

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

Even though we might possibly find that DeLucia himself did, in fact, furnish the money and not the guests, the Department at the outset should arrive at a legal determination that the parole can be revoked based upon the findings.

This position is taken in view of the opinion on the part of officials in the Department that an appeal or a renewal of revocation proceedings is not feasible in view of judicial determinations which have been made by the Supreme Court and the decisions of Judge Igoe.

ACTION

There is attached hereto a memorandum to the Attorney General submitting the results of the investigation requested and supplying him with observations and recommendations which logically arise as a result of the investigation. He is being advised that no additional investigation is being conducted by the Bureau in the absence of a request from him.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 4 - 1952

TELETYPE

FBI NYC 12-4-52 9-52 PM JJM

DIRECTOR AND SACS CHICAGO AND INDIANAPOLIS URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PAUL DE LUCIA, WA., PAUL RICCA, CHARLES G. OIE, BIRBERY, PAROLE VIOLATORS. RERPT OF SA WALTER W. TROY DATED DECEMBER TWO, FIFTY TWO AT INDIANAPOLIS AND NY TEL TO BUREAU DATED DECEMBER TWO, FIFTY TWO. DESCRIBTIONS OF ASSOCIATES OF CAMPAGNA IN NY FILES FAILED TO FIT DESCRIPTIONS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED REPORT. NO REPORT BEING SUBMITTED.

BOARDMAN

END

WA 9-52 PM OK FBI WA RD

CG HOLD PLS OK FBI CG JOC

IP OK FBI IP 2 WAT

G. I. R. 3

RECORDED - 5

159-2000-2170

DEC 9 1952

EX-130

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 a/cw

53 DEC 19 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, November 28, 1952

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General James P. McGranery announced today that he had ordered that a petition be filed in the U. S. District Court, Brooklyn, New York, seeking cancellation of the naturalization of Anthony Ricci, generally known as Tony Gobel, of Brooklyn.

It was expected that the petition, based on an investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, will be filed by U. S. Attorney Frank J. Parker some time Monday.

The petition will be based on charges that Ricci received his naturalization after making fraudulent representations as to his place of residence and as to his activities. He denied specifically in his naturalization proceedings that he had been engaged in gambling activities during the five-year period prior to naturalization.

Ricci, reportedly born in Italy January 1, 1893, came to New York when about five years old. He was naturalized November 20, 1944, in Brooklyn.

Ricci has been described as a former partner of Charles "Lucky" Luciano, and a close associate of racketeers in the East and Middle West. He was among those questioned at length by the Senate Crime Investigating Committee.

58-2000
NOT RECORDED
12 DEC 3 1952

The petition involving Ricci will be the ninth filed in Mr. McGranery's program of denaturalizing and deporting undesirables who have been engaged in racketeering and other criminal activities.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 aka

FOR RELEASE IN AFTER[illegible]ON PAPERS OF
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1952

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General James P. McGranery announced today that he had ordered a completely new investigation of the paroles of Paul Ricca and two other former Chicago gangsters whose parcles have been a matter of various charges, including rumors of bribery.

The Attorney General recently had ordered an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine why a decision was made within the Department of Justice not to appeal a Chicago Federal Court decision holding that the Government had no right to revoke the parole of Ricca. He was particularly interested in why this decision was transmitted on the eve of the deadline for filing a notice of appeal without final clearance with the top policy group of the Department.

"I have the FBI report which indicates to this Attorney General that the whole matter should be fully investigated," Mr. McGranery said. "We have decided to reopen the entire case -- even at this late date."

He directed Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI to begin a new investigation immediately.

Involved are the paroles of Ricca, Louis Compagna and Charles Gioe. They were among five sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 each December 31, 1943, in the U. S. District Court in New York after conviction under the anti-racketeering statute. They began serving their sentences March 8, 1944, and were released by unanimous decision of the U. S. Parole Board August 13, 1947, after serving slightly more than a month beyond one-third of their sentences. The allegations of bribery were made in 1947 and concerned the paroles of Ricca, Compagna, and Gioe, as well as

Philip Louis D'Andrea, now dead. Newspapers criticized the release, and a House Committee investigated the matter beginning in September 1947 through June 1948.

Warrants charging parole violations to Ricca, Compagna and Gioe were issued in July 1948. Compagna and Gioe were taken immediately to Atlanta Penitentiary, but in subsequent court proceedings won their release on writs of habeas corpus. Ricca began his habeas corpus proceedings before he could be removed from Chicago, and finally Judge Michael L. Igoe of the U. S. District Court in Chicago ruled September 9, 1952, that the Government had no right to revoke his parole as the evidence before him showed no violation.

The Government had until November 8 to file a notice of appeal. It was on the preceding day, November 7, that a message was sent by wire to the U. S. Attorney in Chicago that the Department had decided not to appeal Judge Igoe's decision.

The FBI investigation, Mr. McGranery said, showed that there had been undue delay and oversight in the Criminal Division, where one attorney, Aaron E. Gottshall, virtually sat on the matter from September 9 until November 7. Mr. Gottshall contended that he had a large volume of work and inadequate assistance. Though holding that Mr. Gottshall undoubtedly had a large volume of work, Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray said the delay was avoidable and not excusable.

The investigation showed that on November 4 U. S. Attorney Otto Kerner of Chicago inquired both by wire and telephone as to the status of the case. Thereafter on that day, Gottshall drafted a memorandum recommending against appeal. However, the investigation showed that this was not typed until

November 6, when it was reviewed by Robert S. Erdahl, Head of the Appellate Section of the Criminal Division. This memorandum finally was dated November 7, and thereafter went through these hands:

Fred E. Strine, Chief of the Administrative Regulations Section, Criminal Division; Andrew F. Oehmann, Executive Assistant to Mr. Murray; Murray L. Schwartz, Special Assistant to the Attorney General assigned to the Solicitor General's office; and Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern, who approved the "no appeal" decision of the Criminal Division.

Mr. Oehmann received it about 10:00 or 10:30 A.M., and held it until Mr. Murray returned from a conference between 12:30 P.M. and 1:00 P.M. Mr. Schwartz received it shortly after 3:00 P.M., and Mr. Stern sent the final decision back to Mr. Gottshall some time after 4:30 P.M.

Mr. Gottshall thereafter dictated a wire to Mr. Kerner in Chicago and signed it "Charles B. Murray." It was approved by Mr. Oehmann for Mr. Murray in a routine manner, inasmuch as Mr. Murray already had approved the "no appeal" decision.

All who passed upon the decision not to appeal had concluded that the case was similar to that of Cioe and Compagna in which the courts had held against the Government, including a four to four decision of the Supreme Court in the Compagna case.

It was agreed by those interviewed during the investigation that the oversight in not calling the matter to the attention of Mr. McGranery before final action was a most serious oversight. The Attorney General has said that because of the wide public interest in the case, he would have ordered an appeal.

There has been no regulation requiring that matters of this nature be brought to the attention of the Attorney General. However, it has been

customary to do so and has been expected by the Attorney General in any matter in which the public interest was wide.

On the basis of the recommendations of Mr. Hoover, as approved by the Attorney General, these steps are being taken:

1. A follow-up system, whereby cases will be given proper priority and attention, is being established in the Criminal Division. A preliminary report of the management engineering firm presently studying the Department of Justice made a like recommendation. Establishment of the system is already under way and should avoid not only delays such as existed in this case, but also assure proper clearance at the top policy level.

2. New regulations will require that the Attorney General be notified by the Criminal Division, the Solicitor General's office, as well as other Divisions and offices of the Department, of all proposed decisions in matters of wide public interest.

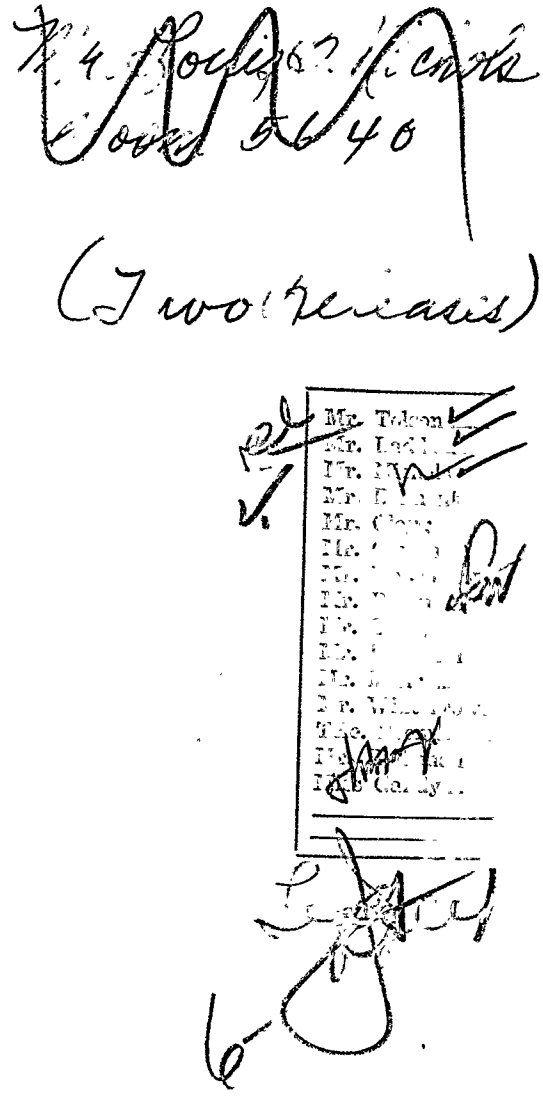
3. All documents pertinent to a particular case must be maintained in the case file. Instructions requiring this were issued, because the FBI investigation disclosed that the Ricca file was not up to date and papers belonging in it, although received and stamped in 1950 and 1951, did not reach the file until 1952. These documents had been kept in an attorney's desk, and it was pointed out that it would be difficult for another official of the Department, interested in ascertaining the status of the case, to do so without having all pertinent data before him.

FROM
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
to
Official indicated below by check mark

Attorney General	
Solicitor General	
Deputy Attorney General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Claims	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Exec. Adjudications	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Accounts Branch	
Records Administration Branch	
Procurement Section	
Director, FBI	
Director of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	
Miss Ethier	
Mr. Kelly	
Mr. Hyatt	
Mrs. Burke	
Mrs. Willingham	
Mrs. Hessom	
Miss Cartwright	

MEMORANDUM



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (58-2000) DATE: 11/18/52

FROM: SAC, San Francisco (58-103)

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER
Chicago - OO

Remy telephone conversation with Supervisor BARNEY MEYERS of the Bureau on 11/13/52 and mylet dated 8/15/52.

[redacted] has not been interviewed by an agent of this office to date at the request of AUSA JOSEPH KARESH. The [redacted] Trial involving several members of the nation-wide [redacted] will start on [redacted] On that date the jury will be picked and trial is expected to begin on [redacted] The approximate length of this trial is unknown except it is believed it will take approximately two weeks. At the conclusion of this trial, [redacted] will be interviewed concerning this case. The delay in interviewing [redacted] has been caused by a request of AUSA KARESH who advises that [redacted] trial.

b7D

EXPEDITE

[redacted] will not be interviewed until the conclusion of the [redacted] Immediately after his interview a report will be submitted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/10/95 BY SP

58-2000
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cc: Chicago (58-194)

Autel San Francisco 11-21-52

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WPP:PJE
AIRMAIL

77 DEC 1 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 10, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS COMPAGNA, Was. , et al
BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTER
FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5CJ

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

G-Hoag

SYNOPSIS:

Investigation to date by the Detroit, Indianapolis, Washington Field, New York, and Chicago offices has developed no evidence of bribery or a violation of parole on the part of the above subjects. Residences, employments, parole board records in Washington and Chicago, law enforcement sources, together with individuals acquainted with and attendant at the wedding reception were covered. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Chicago, advised they have information that subject Charles Gioe was born in Italy and that his recorded birth in Chicago, Illinois, records is a false entry.

Investigation is continuing to locate and interview Gerald Covelli and William Allisio; to ascertain facts concerning an $80,000 loan made to Paul De Lucia subsequent to his parole by Hugo Bennett who was connected with Sportsman Park Race Track, Chicago, Illinois; to verify allegations of [redacted] Tom Novak collected $50,000 which was used to secure the parole of subjects; and to obtain evidence of incidents where Charles Gioe falsely claimed citizenship.

b7D

Bernard Allen, free-lance writer who testified before Chelf Committee that $750,000 paid to effect parole of subjects of which one-third paid to former Attorney General Tom Clark refused to reveal sources or details on which allegation based. Reports submitted to date forwarded to Dept on 12/9/52

PURPOSE:

To advise concerning status to date of the investigation in the above-captioned matter.

RECORDED - 2

-2000-2171

DETAILS:

Results of Investigation to date

The Chicago Office submitted a report dated December 3, 1952, which set forth information as to the activities and conduct of the above subjects since their parole as obtained from the U. S. Probation Office, their various employments, neighborhood investigations and interviews of the subjects. The details concerning the reception

WRH:rte

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arranged by De Lucia at the time of his daughter's marriage were obtained and reflected that money was given by the various guests attending the reception to the bride and groom and that this money was used to defray the expenses thereof.

In addition, contact was had with law enforcement agencies in Chicago and in the areas covering the location of their farms outside of Chicago, as well as with representatives of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Chicago and no information was developed indicating any violation of their parole, or that they have been associated with known criminals.

[redacted] Chicago District of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised he had no information bearing upon the subjects parole or bribery but that his office had conducted a very active and intensive investigation concerning whether Charles Gioe is an American citizen or an alien. b7D They developed information that there was a false entry in connection with Gioe's birth records in Chicago, Illinois, and that they have a valid birth certificate obtained from Italy reflecting Gioe's birth on March 9, 1907, at Palermo, Italy. [redacted] requested that this information remain confidential as he felt that if it became known that investigation had established Gioe's alien status, it may jeopardize their pending case to endeavor to deport him.

[redacted] in sworn statement advise[redacted] b7D William Thomas Novak told [redacted] he and 8 or 9 other persons had to raise $50,000 to secure paroles for subjects and named three individuals who contributed and who are believed to be identical with Anthony Accardo, Francis Jerome Curry and Willie Heeney, racketeers and horse book operators in Chicago and Joliet, Illinois.

Bernard Allen, free-lance writer, New York City, advised Chelf Committee in June, 1952, that he hadinformation from confidential imformant that $750,000 was paid to effect the parole of subjects and that one-third of this sum was received by Tom Clark, former Attorney General. At this time and again in October, 1952, Allen refused to furnish details or identity of informants to support allegations. Allen interviewed by Bureau agents in New York December 5, refused to devulge sources of information.

OUTSTANDING INVESTIGATION:

The Chicago Office is continuing to make additional interviews of individuals attending the wedding reception to further develop circumstances surrounding the collection of funds and payment for that affair. They are continuing their efforts to locate and interview Gerald Covelli and William Allissio who are reported to have information concerning the identity of one Jimmy Ryan.

Jimmy Ryan, you will recall, is the former inmate of Leavenworth Penitentiary who [redacted] also a former inmate of Leavenworth, has stated is the individual who [redacted] subjects Compagna and De Lucia. b7D

[redacted] was shown photographs of several former prisoners at Leavenworth Penitentiary named Jimmy Ryan, but unable to identify any as identical with the above-mentioned Ryan. He claimed one Dick Hanlon or Dick Nowlan was individual in Identification Bureau of Leavenworth Penitentiary who furnished him the photograph of Jimmy Ryan. Investigation continuing to identify and interview Hanlon.

The Chicago Office has been directed to obtain the details concerning loans made by Hugo Bennett, auditor for the Sportsmen Park Race Track, to De Lucia in the sum of $80,000 since the parole, and to determine whether this transaction was properly reported to the parole office by De Lucia.

The Chicago Office was instructed December 9, 1952, to obtain evidence of Charles Gioe's claiming to be an American citizen.

The Chicago Office is presently attempting to verify the allegation that [redacted] has stated that [redacted] Tom Novak, is alleged to have obtained money which was used to obtain the parole of the above subjects. It is noted that Mrs. Novak denied knowledge of identity of any Government official who was to be paid all or any part of the $50,000. b7D

Robert Collier, Chief Counsel, Chelf Committee, advised that Committee intends to recall Bernard Allen and cite him for contempt if he refuses to reveal identity of his informants.

ACTION:

Copies of the reports from Detroit, Indianapolis, Washington Field, Chicago and New York have been furnished to the Attorney General and to Assistant Attorney General Murray under cover letter dated December 9, 1952. This investigation is being given continuous supervision and the SAC's involved are being instructed to give the matter their personal attention.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
DECEMBER 6, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/95 BY SPSA/ao

Jm 2-1 G.I.R. 3

SAC, KANSAS CITY **URGENT**

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS. ET AL, BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER. REREPS SA WILLIAM P. POOLE, SAN FRANCISCO, OCT. SEVENTEEN AND JUNE TWENTYTHREE, FIFTYONE, AND REP SA WILLIAM M. HAWKINS, KC, NOV. TWENTY, FIFTYONE. FOLLOWING TELETYPE RECEIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BUREAU AND CG DEC. FIVE LAST QUOTE [redacted] INTERVIEWED TODAY AND ADVISES NONE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRISONERS AT LEAVENWORTH PENITENTIARY NAMED [redacted] AS SUPPLIED BY THE KC OFFICE ARE IDENTICAL WITH THE PHOTO OF JIMMY RYAN THAT HE HELPED SMUGGLE OUT OF LEAVENWORTH ON BEHALF OF RICCA. HE INDICATES PHOTOGRAPH OF [redacted] IS A LIKENESS BUT DOES NOT BELIEVE HE IS IDENTICAL. [redacted] ADVISED THE INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS WORKING AS A TRUSTEE IN IDENTIFICATION BUREAU, LEAVENWORTH AND WHO OBTAINED THE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR HIM FROM THE IDENT BUREAU HAD NICKNAME OF

b7D

58-194
JRP:JHT/GH
CC: BUREAU (AMSD)
SAN FRANCISCO (AMSD)

58-2004
NOT RECORDED
DEC 8 1952

79 DEC 11 1952

PADDLEFOOT AND HIS CORRECT NAME IS DICK HANLON OR DICK NOWLAN. THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS A CONFIDENCE MAN DOING TIME AS A RESULT OF CONVICTION ON A CONFIDENCE GAME IN ST. LOUIS AREA.

[redacted] DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT PADDLEFOOT KNOWS PHOTOGRAPHS WERE MEANT FOR RICCA. REPORT BEING SUBMITTED AMSD DECEMBER EIGHT NEXT. IT IS BEING LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE CHICAGO OFFICE AS TO WHETHER OR NOT INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED AT LEAVENWORTH TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE PADDLEFOOT FOR INTERVIEW. UNQUOTE. KANSAS CITY REQUESTED TO CONTACT OFFICIALS U.S. PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DETERMINE IDENTITY OF b7D PADDLEFOOT, WITH BACKGROUND HISTORY, AND SUTEL LEAD TO INTERVIEW HIM RE REMOVAL OF PHOTO AND NEGATIVE DESCRIBED IN REREPS. ALSO ASCERTAIN IF PRISON OFFICIALS HAVE METHOD OF DETERMINING IF PHOTOS OR NEGATIVES ARE REMOVED FROM FILES WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORITY. NOTE REREP SF JUNE TWENTYTHREE, FIFTYONE, REFLECTS [redacted] CLAIMS HE SECURED NEGATIVE OF [redacted] AND PHOTO OF UNIDENTIFIED INMATE FROM CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, SERVING THREE YEAR TERM AND ALLEGEDLY PAROLED AROUND MAY, FORTYSEVEN. KANSAS CITY SHOULD EXPLORE ALL POSSIBILITIES OF IDENTIFYING THIS INMATE FROM CEDAR RAPIDS. ALSO OBTAIN PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS, PERSONAL

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND DATA, VIOLATION FOR WHICH INCARCERATED AND DATE OF RELEASE OF SEVEN INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED WITH NAME OF JIMMY RYAN AS SHOWN IN REREP KANSAS CITY NOV. TWENTY, FIFTYONE. SUAIRTEL SUMMARY RESULTS TO CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO AND SUREP PROMPTLY. BUREAU INSTRUCTS THIS CASE RECEIVE TOP PRIORITY AND DESIRES JIMMY RYAN BE IDENTIFIED IF POSSIBLE.

MALONE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 8 1952

TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO 12-8-52 7-17 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS. ET AL BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER. REBUAIRTEL DEC. FIVE, LAST AND REP SA R. J. DRISCOLL, CHICAGO, DEC. THREE. LAST. FILES OF SUBJECTS GIOE AND DE LUCIA AT CG PROBATION OFFICE PHYSICALLY EXAMINED THROUGH PROBATION OFFICER JEROME CONDON, HOWEVER, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER BEN MEEKER AND ASST. JOHN J. COLLINS NOW TAKE POSITION THAT PORTIONS THESE FILES ARE HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL, REFFERING PRINCIPALLY TO PROBATION OFFICERS QUOTE RUNNING MEMORANDA UNQUOTE THEREIN. MEEKER AND COLLINS OFFERED TO ANSWER SPECIFIC QUESTIONS BY AGENTS RE CONTENTS OF FILES BUT DECLINED TO GRANT COMPLETE ACCESS THERETO. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER MEEKER AND COLLINS ARE AWARE THAT CONDON PERMITTED AGENTS TO REVIEW DE LUCIA AND GIOE FILES. MEEKER FURNISHED COPIES OF ALL MONTHLY REPORTS BY SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION AND ANALYSIS. MEEKER STATED HE TRIED WITHOUT SUCCESS TO PHONE DR. KILLINGER OF PAROLE BOARD TODAY RE THESE FILES. BUREAU REQUESTED TO OBTAIN CLEARANCE FOR ACCESS TO ALL FILES CG PROBATION OFFICE, IF POSSIBLE

RECORDED - 18

MALONE

13 DEC 11 1952

END AND ACK PLS

8-20 PM OK FBI WA DP

TU DISCO

Take up with Murray at once.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 9, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS COMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL; BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

Reference is made to the attached teletype from Chicago in the captioned matter reflecting that the Chief Probation Officer in Chicago declined to grant complete access to pertinent files in his possession. The Director requested that the matter be taken up with Assistant Attorney General Murray at once.

Prior to the receipt of the Director's request and acting on the basis of the copy of this wire, Winterrowd attempted to contact Dr. Killinger of the Parole Board in Washington inasmuch as the Probation Officer was seeking to obtain an answer from Killinger as to whether the complete files should be made available. Killinger was out; however, Winterrowd learned through contacting that Office that Richard Cappell, Probation Supervisor of the Parole Board, was familiar with the problem. Cappell was contacted finally at 2:50 p.m. and he advised that he had directed a telegram this morning to Chicago instructing that portions of the file referred to by Chicago be made available to Agents. Accordingly, a teletype has been directed to the Chicago Division advising of Cappell's action.

Attachment

EHW:dwl

Well handled. Let me know early Dec 10 whether it was accomplished in Chicago.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5a/cw

RECORDED - 18

158-2000-2173

EX-130

79 JAN 8 - 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 10, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

TIME OF CALL: 9:35 a. m.

SUBJECT: LOUIS COMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL;
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

SAC Malone was called to determine if the Chicago Office had access to the files of the Probation Officer as a result of the telegram which had been sent by Richard Cappell, Probation Supervisor in Washington.

Malone stated that the Probation Officer in Chicago had not advised him of receipt of the telegram which was, according to Cappell, sent at approximately 11 a. m. Washington time. This telegram, according to Cappell, gave authority that Agents review portions of the file which the Probation Office thought were confidential.

Malone stated that the teletype from the Bureau advising him of the action by Cappell had not been received until after the Probation Office was closed. He said that he instructed the Agent to make contact the first thing this morning to obtain access to the file. He said that he would advise the Bureau later today if there was any difficulty in obtaining access to the file.

Malone will be followed on this matter.

EHW:dwl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 CA/CW

RECORDED - 18

134-2000-2174

4 JAN 5 1953

AIRTEL

DECEMBER 8, 1952 AIR MAIL

SAC, HOUSTON

LOUIS COMPAGNA, PAUL DE LUCIA, WAS., CHARLES GIOE, WAS., BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS. RELET FROM DALLAS TO BUREAU WITH COPY FOR HOUSTON CAPTIONED QUOTE LOUIS CAMPAGANA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS UNQUOTE DATED DECEMBER THIRD, FIFTYTWO. THE ABOVE SUBJECTS, TOGETHER WITH OTHERS, WERE CO-DEFENDENTS IN AN ANTI-RACKETEERING CASE INVOLVING GEORGE E. BROWN AND WILLIAM BIOFF, IN WHICH THE BUREAU CONDUCTED THE INVESTIGATION. ALL SUBJECTS WERE CHARGED WITH HAVING EXTORTED ONE MILLION DOLLARS FROM VARIOUS MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS. BROWN AND BIOFF FOUND GUILTY ON NOVEMBER SIX, FORTYONE, AND WERE THE PRINCIPLE WITNESSES FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN THE TRIAL OF THE ABOVE SUBJECTS IN FORTYTHREE. SUBJECTS WERE FOUND GUILTY IN THE USDC FOR THE SDNY AND EACH SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS AND FINED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. SUBJECTS BEGAN SERVING SENTENCES ON MARCH EIGHT, FORTYFOUR AND WERE RELEASED ON PAROLE FROM LEAVENWORTH PRISON ON AUGUST THIRTEEN, FORTYSEVEN. AT DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST, EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION WAS SHORTLY THEREAFTER CONDUCTED CONCERNING VARIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY AND INFLUENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR PAROLES. THE PAROLES ON ALL THREE SUBJECTS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY REVOKED BUT AS A RESULT OF COURT ACTION, SUBJECTS WERE RELEASED FROM CUSTODY AND CONTINUED UNDER THE ORIGINAL PAROLE. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSIX, NINETEEN FIFTYTWO REQUESTED A FULL AND COMPLETE INVESTIGATION OF SUBJECTS TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY NEW EVIDENCE CAN BE DEVELOPED THAT WOULD WARRANT REVOCATION OF THEIR PAROLES AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER BRIBERY,

CC: 1-CHICAGO (MAIL)

WRH:HJK/DEJ dej

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

RECORDED - 65

158-2 2176

DEC 9 1952

MAILED 8
DEC 8 - 1952
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 [illegible]

68 DEC 19 1952

SAC, HOUSTON

CORRUPTION OR GRAFT WAS INVOLVED IN THEIR PAROLE. INTERVIEW JOE LIETO MENTIONED IN REFERENCED LETTER FOR ANY INFO HE MAY HAVE CONCERNING SUBJECTS' CONTACTS OR CONVERSATIONS WHILE IN LEAVENWORTH RELATING TO THEIR PAROLE. CHICAGO ORIGIN. ANY LEADS DEVELOPED SHOULD BE SET OUT BY TELETYPE AND THIS MATTER MUST RECEIVE YOUR PERSONAL ATTENTION. SUBMIT FOUR COPIES OF REPORT TO REACH BUREAU BY DECEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT.

HOOVER

0-9a

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- - - -

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: December 9, 1952

SAC, CHICAGO URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER. REURTEL DECEMBER EIGHT LAST. RICHARD CHAPPELL, PROBATION SUPERVISOR, ADVISES HE DIRECTED TELEGRAM THIS MORNING TO MEEKER INSTRUCTING THAT PORTIONS OF FILES REFERRED TO IN YOUR TEL TO BUREAU BE MADE AVAILABLE TO AGENTS. CONTACT MEEKER.

EHW:rta

By reference from Dr. George Killinger's office Winterrowd contacted Chappell at 2:50 p.m., 12-8-52, who advised of the wire having been sent by him to Chief Probation Officer Ben Meeker.

G.I.R.3

A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 [illegible]

RECORDED - 31

58-2000

EX. - 107

DEC 12 1952

RECEIVED FBI

DEC 9 6 05 PM '52

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 9 - 1952

DEC 30 1952 TELETYPE

SENT VIA 7:07 M Per

60 DEC 19 1952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 9 - 1952
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC 12-9-52 7-07 PM MLT

SAC CHICAGO URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER. REURTEL DECEMBER EIGHT LAST. RICHARD CHAPPELL, PROBATION SUPERVISOR, ADVISES HE DIRECTED TELEGRAM THIS MORNING TO MEEKER INSTRUCTING THAT PORTIONS OF FILES REFERRED TO IN YOUR TEL TO BUREAU BE MADE AVAILABLE TO AGENTS. CONTACT MEEKER.

HOOVER

END

6-97 PN OK FBI DC JOC

3/10/95 SPSC/aw

DECEMBER 9, 1952 AIRTEL

SAC, CHICAGO

LOUIS COMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS, FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP. REURLET DECEMBER TWO, NINETEEN FIFTYTWO, CONCERNING INFO FURNISHED BY [redacted] OF INS ON GIOE. CONDUCT b7D NECESSARY INVESTIGATION TO OBTAIN ADMISSABLE EVIDENCE SHOWING FALSE CITIZENSHIP CLAIMS BY GIOE FROM PAROLE, PRISON, VOTING, EMPLOYMENT, AND OTHER PUBLIC RECORDS. BELIEVE THIS CAN BE DONE FROM EXAMINATION OF RECORDS WITHOUT DIVULGING FACT THAT GIOE IS FOREIGN BORN. PROOF OF GIOE'S ALIEN STATUS CAN LATER BE OBTAINED FROM INS. SEE SECTION FORTYONE, MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS, AND NOTE STATUTES OF LIMITATION. WASHINGTON FIELD WILL BE ADVISED. ASCERTAIN CORRECT SPELLING OF COMPAGNA'S LAST NAME AS COURT RECORDS IN HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS ATLANTA AND OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COURT OPINIONS REFLECT NAME COMPAGNA RATHER THAN CAMPAGNA.

HOOVER

CC: 2-WASHINGTON FIELD

NOTE: INS, CHICAGO, ADVISED IN CONFIDENCE THAT INFORMATION DEVELOPED THAT CHARLES GIOE WAS BORN IN ITALY AND NOT CHICAGO AND IS AN ALIEN. THEY REQUESTED THAT THIS FACT NOT BE MADE KNOWN AS IT MAY JEOPARDIZE THEIR CASE. BEARING IN MIND STATUTES OF LIMITATION CHECK PAROLE AND BUREAU OF PRISON RECORDS FOR INSTANCES WHERE GIOE CLAIMED TO BE A U. S. CITIZEN.

RECORDED - 31

DEC 12 1952

WRH:DEJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 CA/CW

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

MAILED 2
1952
COMM-FBI

78 DEC 20 1952

60 DEC 19 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: December 12, 1952

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Rosen

TIME OF CALL: 9:25 a. m.

SUBJECT: LOUIS COMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL;
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

SAC Malone at Chicago advised that Agents as of yesterday afternoon had complete access to all material and files in the captioned matter in the possession of Chief Probation Officer Ben Meeker.

Meeker furnished the so-called "confidential memoranda" which he claimed were not a part of the file and all of this material is being reviewed.

Malone was instructed to expedite the investigation in this case and to make certain that all avenues are covered and that it is most thorough.

EHW:dwl

RECORDED - 57

G. I. R. - 3

58 - 2000 - 2178

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5CW/CO

DEC 24 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/4/52

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (58-125)

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA;
CHARLES JOYE, wa.
Charles Gioe;
PAUL DE LUCIA, wa.
Paul Ricca
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS
(OO: Chicago)

Remytels to Bureau and Chicago 11:08 PM PST 12/3/52 and 12/4/52 concerning information furnished by ALLISON LITTLE re this case.

On 12/3/52 Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, INS, U. S. Department of Justice, Los Angeles, advised SA ELLIOT S. BLAKESLEY of this office that an acquaintance of his had certain information re the captioned investigation. Arrangements were made with Mr. MITCHELL to contact his acquaintance and determine whether a Bureau Agent could interview the acquaintance.

Pursuant to this request, Mr. MITCHELL advised that his acquaintance was [redacted] who is employed by the Hearst Advertising Service, representatives of Hearst Publications, who has offices at Room 420, Petrol Building, 714 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, telephone PRospect 1123, and that [redacted] was agreeable to an interview.

[redacted] was immediately contacted by telephone and an interview was arranged for the late afternoon of 12/3/52. The interview was conducted by SA LOGAN J. LANE, JR. [redacted] telephone ARizona 8-5208. He was transferred from the Chicago office of the Hearst Advertising Service to their Los Angeles Office within the past 3 or 4 months and said he is well acquainted in the Chicago area. He was employed by the Hearst Advertising Service on [redacted] solicitation covering the area from Wisconsin to Florida soliciting advertising for Hearst Publications.

b6
b7C
b7D

He said that in either the spring of [redacted] exact date he could not recall, he was soliciting advertising in the [redacted] area of Hayward, Wisconsin. He met Mr. and Mrs.

LJL/sae
AMSD
cc: Chicago (AMSD)
Milwaukee (AMSD)

RECORDED - 5
SE 43
INDEXED - 5
DEC 15 1952
EX - 111

L. A. 56-125

JOHN ANDERSON, owners of the Aladdin Club near Hayward, and one evening he accompanied [redacted] to a resort nearby owned by [redacted] whose nickname is [redacted] where Mrs. ANDERSON was to spend the night. During a social conversation with Mrs. ANDERSON [redacted] that evening the 3 of them had a few drinks of liquor. [redacted] was despondent because [redacted] whom she called [redacted] and who used the alias [redacted] had told her he had found a young girl to his liking and had asked [redacted] said this was a recent occurrence at the time and [redacted] was considerably upset. As a part of the [redacted] was willing to [redacted] according to this conversation, [redacted] the resort property they had built just outside Hayward, Wisconsin. [redacted] could not recall the name of the resort but said it was a well-known place in that area. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] asked the advice of Mrs. ANDERSON and [redacted] as to how she could [redacted] with [redacted] said he was not in a position to advise her and did not furnish her any advice. During the conversation that evening, [redacted] was an important member of the so-called criminal syndicate in Chicago. [redacted] told [redacted] that [redacted] owned two or three taverns on the west side of Chicago and in addition to being taverns these places were utilized for bookmaking and gambling. She told [redacted] and Mrs. ANDERSON that she had a great deal of information concerning [redacted] activities but she was afraid to press him too much because of his criminal connections. [redacted] was very friendly with Chicago racketeers from TONY ACCARDO on down the list, and that [redacted] always worked in the background of the rackets, keeping their property in [redacted] so that he would always be in the clear. She continued that [redacted] was instrumental in the collection and handling of $50,000, which she stated, as nearly verbatim as [redacted] can now recall, "I know for a fact that money went right to the steps of the White House to get those fellows out on parole." [redacted] said [redacted] was discussing the paroles of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GUZIK, and PAUL DE LUCIA. He said [redacted] was vehement in her b6 b7C b7D

accusations against [redacted] in this regard but claimed there was no way she could use this information to get any additional [redacted] gathered the impression that [redacted] had complete details regarding the activitiy of [redacted] in connection with the paroles of captioned subject. He said [redacted] claimed she either saw the checque utilized in this transaction or the cash which [redacted] had collected for this purpose. He said he had no idea that [redacted] had documentary proof of the statements she made but she claimed this money was for bribe purposes and not for the purpose of paying delinquent taxes of those to be paroled. [redacted] said JOHN L. ANDERSON was not present at this conversation and the only persons present were [redacted] Mrs. ANDERSON, and [redacted] claimed he had met [redacted] on only this one occasion and has not seen her since that time. b6 b7C b7D

Then [redacted] was in Hayward, Wisconsin during the spring of [redacted] he again met the ANDERSONs and inquired of them concerning [redacted] He learned from them that [redacted] was then visiting in Chicago but that she still operated her resort near Hayward. He said he did not know whether the [redacted] but he did learn that [redacted] was consorting with the resort manager so he assumed she probably had been [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] maintained that [redacted] was not intoxicated during the conversation and he attributed her talkativeness to the fact that she was extremely despondent over the turn in her [redacted] He said Mrs. ANDERSON and [redacted] were friendly and he believes they may have discussed the matter on other occasions merely because they were close friends.

[redacted] stated that on Sunday, 11/30/52, he read in the Los Angeles newspapers that the FBI is initiating a new investigation of the paroles of captioned subjects and these news articles caused him to recall his conversation with [redacted] and Mrs. ANDERSON. He said he mentioned the conversation to an acquaintance, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, of the IRS, at Los Angeles, following his reading of the news articles. b6 b7C b7D

L. A. 58-125

[redacted] stated at the conclusion of the interview that he could not recall anything else re the conversation mentioned above and it was suggested that if he should recall anything more that he contact the Los Angeles Office of this Bureau.

On the morning of 12/4/52 [redacted] telephonically advised that he had two slight corrections he wished to furnish in the information given on the preceding day. He said he now recalls that the conversation he had with [redacted] and Mrs. ANDERSON definitely took place in the spring of [redacted] He had previously thought the given name of Mrs. ANDERSON was [redacted] the same as the given name of [redacted] He now recalls that Mrs. ANDERSON's given name is [redacted]. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] stated he did not desire to get mixed into the investigation of this case and he requested that his identity be kept confidential. He said he realizes that only [redacted] during the conversation but as he is acquainted so slightly with [redacted] he does not believe she could trace the conversation to him and he believes she probably discussed the matter with others. He also believes that [redacted] and Mrs. ANDERSON may have discussed the situation on enough other occasions so that his identity would not be discovered through an inquiry made of them. b6 b7C b7D

Copies of this letter are being forwarded to the Milwaukee Office. Los Angeles Office cannot determine whether the above information has been obtained previously by the Chicago Office any any investigation desired of the Milwaukee Office is being left to the discretion and direction of the Chicago Office.

Nov. 5th 1952.

5 E Preston Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland.

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Now that the Attorney General has given you the green light to run down any possible scandal in connection with the release of Paul Ricca Louis Campagna, Charley Giol and Phil D'Andrea-the Capone mobsters...could it be possible to reveal the fact that the front men for these chaps were Eugene Bernstein, Emanual Stern and A.B. Eben of Chicago?

Of course it is purely incidental that Eben's mother was employed in the White House!

Also incidental is the fact that the little helpers out were Paul Dillon (one time campaign manager for Harry Truman); M.B. Hughes (one time delegate to the Democratic convention from Texas) and friend of Tom Clark-the Texas pussywillow and Theodore Rein-law partner of Congressman Sabath.

These are not just ordinary mouthpieces for this mob! The only logical conslusion was, that it is a payoff for services rendered. Is it also incidental that official Washington knew, eleven minutes ahead of time-of the assasination of Huey Long? If not he, it was a payoff for services performed for Roosevelt or Truman. I knew this Capone mob well enough to know that they do not get sprung just for peanuts.

Yours very truly

Geo. E. Deatherage

md.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SPSAJCW

RECORDED-45

INDEXED-45 SE 41

EXPEDITE PROCESSING DEC 4 1952

2180

58-2090-[illegible]

[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 12, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: PAUL RICCA

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Alden
Belmont
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Mullen told me that the Department was in a stew over the Paul Ricca case who was released by Judge Igoe in Chicago. Now they found out that Saturday was the last day which they could make an appeal, and the Department is on record as having said that the matter was under consideration.

Mullen stated he was trying to find out who fell down on the matter because he thinks this may haunt the Department for a long time to come.

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen

LBN:arm:ptm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 a/cw

58-2000-2180X

~~62-93047-2~~

RECORDED-84

EX.-

NOV 20 1952

53 DEC 1 - 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: November 13, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: PAUL RICCA, also known as, PAUL DELUCIA,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 a/ab

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

ORIGINAL PROSECUTION OF PAUL RICCA AND OTHERS.

Paul De Lucia (Ricca), Louis Campagna, Charles Gioe, Philip Louis D'Andrea and John Roselli were sentenced in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to ten years in a Federal penitentiary and fined $10,000 on December 31, 1943, for violation of Section 420 A, Title 18, U. S. Code, the Anti-racketeering Statute, which was passed June 18, 1934, and made it an offense for anyone to interfere with trade and commerce by violence, threats, etc. This act was amended on July 3, 1946, to generally make it a felony to interfere with commerce by robbery or extortion. The Bureau conducted the Anti-Racketeering investigation.

All five of these subjects began serving their sentences on March 8, 1944. All five were released on parole on August 13, 1947, by unanimous decision of the United States Board of Parole. Accordingly, at the time of their release on August 13, 1947, the subjects had each served a total of three years, five months and five days or one month and five days more than one third of their respective sentences.

FBI REQUESTED TO INVESTIGATE INDICATION OF BRIBERY IN CONNECTION WITH PAROLE OF SUBJECTS

By memorandum dated September 15, 1947, Attorney General Tom C. Clark advised that he had been informed by Congressman Fred Busbey (R-Illinois) that there was an indication of bribery in connection with the recent parole of Campagna, Gioe, D'Andrea and De Lucia (more commonly known as Paul Ricca). The Attorney General requested an immediate and full investigation of this allegation.

The Attorney General on the same date telephoned the Director and reiterated his request for a full investigation stating that the Department would prosecute if the allegation was substantiated.

THE RESULTS OF OUR INVESTIGATION SHOWED THE FOLLOWING.

The over-all investigation conducted by the Bureau did not disclose any evidence of criminal irregularity in connection with the granting of the paroles of the subjects in this case. The FBI investigation did not relate to the general administration of the Parole Board as such, but was concerned with the alleged irregularities originally reported and those alleged irregularities coming to our attention during the course of this investigation of the parole of the subjects in this case. The investigation of the alleged irregularities in connection with the paroles of the subjects was completed by October 29, 1947.

AR:js

RECORDED 58-2000-2180

79 JAN 7 - 1953

REVOCATION OF PAROLE OF PAUL RICCA:

On July 15, 1948, the parole previously granted to Paul DeLucia, alias Ricca, was revoked pursuant to the parole violator's warrant signed by Judge Rogers of the Board of Paroles. On the following day he was apprehended and committed to the Cook County Jail at Chicago. He petitioned for his release to the United States District Court at Chicago, Illinois, and after many continuances and hearings before Judge Michael Igoe, was released on November 23, 1948. Judge Igoe ordered his release when the Government through Assistant U. S. Attorney John P. Lulinski elected to stand by its position that the acts of the United States Board of Parole were not subject to review by the U. S. District Courts.

The U. S. Attorney at Chicago then appealed the decision of Judge Igoe to the Circuit Court of Appeals, their Case No. 9788. On December 8, 1949, the Circuit Court of Appeals sustained Judge Igoe's decision.

On June 15, 1950, the United States Attorney at Chicago, Illinois, petitioned Judge Igoe for leave to plead over in connection with this case. On September 6, 1950, after oral arguments, the Government's petition for leave to plead over was allowed, and the Government was given until September 13 to file the petition; however, on September 29, 1950, Judge Igoe, after reviewing the petition, denied the Government's motion for leave to plead over. He stated that he did not feel that he had jurisdiction in the matter for the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals had affirmed his previous action and that in his opinion the matter now rested with the Circuit Court of Appeals, to which court a petition for leave to reopen the case should be directed.

Mrs. Quinlan, secretary to Assistant U. S. Attorney Lulinski, on October 5, 1950, advised that the Attorney General had been notified of Judge Igoe's decision, and action in the U. S. Attorney's Office at Chicago, is being held in abeyance pending instructions from the Attorney General.

On November 24, 1950, the United States Attorney at Chicago, upon the request of the Board of Parole, instituted new charges against subject Ricca, who, on November 24, 1950, was released by Judge Igoe on $5,000 bond. This came about as a result

of the Parole Board causing a new warrant to be issued for Ricca in which Ricca's attorney stated that the action taken against his client was the result of arbitrary and capricious action and in violation of the law and rights of Ricca as guaranteed by the Constitution.

On December 1, 1950, DeLucia's attorneys filed a second amendment [redacted]. Briefly, this petition states that the warrant in the new case should be void "for the reason that it was issued while an identical warrant was the subject of litigation."

This case subsequently, it appears, was set over for hearing on whether Ricca would be given a hearing on his attempt to revoke his parole. This action was taken by Judge Igoe on January 26, 1951, and was set over for hearing on March 30, 1951. Subsequently, this hearing for revocation of Paul DeLucia was postponed until May 23, 1951; then till June 8, 1951; then till October 2, 1951. [redacted] On October 2, Judge Igoe by agreement of both the Government and defendant continued the hearings on DeLucia's revocation until December 7, 1951. The scheduled hearing for December 7, 1951, was continued and reset for January 11, 1952, by Judge Igoe. It was then continued to April 4, 1952, and on motion of the United States Attorney on April 18, 1952, the matter was continued by Judge Igoe to May 16, 1952.

The U. S. District Court records at Chicago indicate that on May 16, this case was taken under advisement on the record and the Government was given ten days to file objections to any data presented by Ricca's counsel. On May 29, 1952, the Government filed objections to some of the evidence offered by Ricca's attorneys. The court entered an order as to the evidence agreed to as of May 16, 1952 and the Judge took the case under advisement. There was no date or indication as to a date showing when the court would dispose of the case.

The records of the U. S. District Court at Chicago, however, reflect that on September 9, 1952, Judge Igoe ordered Paul (Ricca) DeLucia to be discharged to his conditional liberty in the custody of the Attorney General under the supervision of the Parole Board. It was further ordered that the existing bond on Ricca remain in full force and effect pending an appeal by the Government.

The Government was given sixty days from September 9, 1952, in which time to file an appeal from the court's decision.

The report submitted by the Chicago Office under date of October 6, 1952, reflects this last action of the court and further indicates that Assistant U. S. Attorney Anthony Scariano stated that his office had written to the Department of Justice for a decision as to whether or not an appeal should be taken from Judge Igoe's ruling in this case. The report above referred to dated October 6, 1952, prepared by Special Agent John R. Philips, Jr., further indicates that the United States Attorney at Chicago as of the date of this report have not as yet received any advice from the Department concerning this matter.

Based upon the news item, it appears that the last action in this case was taken by the Department when allegedly the wire of Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray was sent to Kerner allegedly ordering the case against Paul Ricca be dropped. The newspaper clipping does not indicate the date upon which this telegram was sent to U. S. Attorney Kerner but it does appear in the News item of November 13, 1952. It is noted that the sixty days in which to file the appeal would have terminated on November 9, 1952.

As I have advised Clegg & Winterrowd A. G. wants a full inquiry into the Ricca case. Clegg will be in charge of queries to be made in Criminal Div & Solicitor General's office & Winterrowd will handle other aspects. K.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 11/19/52

FROM : H. H. Clegg

SUBJECT: PAUL DeLUCIA alias PAUL RICCA
PAROLE MATTER
STATUS OF INQUIRY IN DEPARTMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP2 Cu/Cn

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

1. A report on the phases of the inquiry assigned to me was completed last night and the summary of information received and a synopsis thereof were delivered last night to Mr. Winterrowd for incorporation in the full report on the phases of the inquiry, which is being prepared in the Investigative Division.

2. Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern has prepared a detailed memorandum of 9 pages which he is submitting to the Attorney General, he states, as his explanation of the handling of this matter in the Solicitor General's office. He asked that he be permitted to furnish a copy of this memorandum to me to serve as the detailed record of the interviews which I had with him. I told him that since he was submitting this 9 page memorandum to the Attorney General, I did not propose to submit a copy of his memorandum in my report but rather would summarize it for the Attorney General's convenience. I prepared a rather brief summary of the considerations which caused him to reach the decision that there should be no appeal. While he was in my office I read this summarization to him and he approved it in its entirety.

3. Mr. Stern stated that he was going to forward the Director personally a copy of his memorandum of explanation in view of the Director's personal interest in this matter as shown by the Director's conversation with Mr. Stern last week about the case. I have already obtained a copy of his memorandum and it will be placed with the other detailed records of interviews in the Bureau's files as source material for the summary report which has been prepared.

4. You will recall that Mr. Oehmann, Executive Assistant to Assistant Attorney General Murray, claimed that when he delivered the memorandum recommending against appeal to Mr. Murray, he pointed out that the subject of the memorandum was one of the criminals involved in the so-called "payoff paroles" matter about which there was considerable to do several months ago, and he also called to the attention of Mr. Murray that this was an important case. Mr. Murray had already stated that on Tuesday after he read

RECORDED 58-2000-2180X2

cc: Mr. Rosen
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols

HHC:jln

70 JAN 7 - 1953

the report he did not know who Ricca was when the name was mentioned to him, that he might have recognized the name DeLucia, but it was not until Wednesday following his approval of the memorandum on November 7 that he identified this as a part of the Compagna case group of individuals. I called Mr. Murray's attention to the comments made by Mr. Oehmann and he stated he had every confidence in Mr. Oehmann and if he had made the statement he was sure that Oehmann was correct. He, Mr. Murray, believes that he read the memorandum in which the recommendation for no appeal was made, at least his initials were personally placed by him on the memorandum and he is unable to reconstruct in his mind the exact details of what transpired when the memorandum was presented to him by Oehmann. He does recall that on Tuesday, November 11, he received a call from Fred Mullen asking about the Ricca case and he told Fred that he didn't know what was being talked about. The following day he learned that this was a matter concerning one of the subjects in the Compagna case. I showed him the original memorandum which he had initialed and He personally pointed to the fact that on page 1 reference was made to Compagna et al. Thus, he stated he accepted full responsibility, of course, when he initialed the report. He also accepts full responsibility for failure to notify the Attorney General about this matter and this he considers the most grievous oversight in the case. He also stated that when he approved the memorandum prepared by Mr. Gottshall recommending against appeal, that placed on him full responsibility for the subsequent telegram which was sent to the U. S. Attorney in Chicago as a routine matter advising the U. S. Attorney's office as to the decision made in the case.

5. In the event the Director finds it necessary to make any recommendations to the Attorney General, the following might well be considered:

a. That they establish some sort of tickler or docket system which would keep track of the cases and prevent their being overlooked and would show to whom they were assigned. Their tickler system should certainly have established a priority so that this DeLucia case would not have been overlooked as it was. If the U. S. Attorney's office had not sent a wire to the Department dated October 31 and had not telephoned during the week preceding the date of expiration of appeal, it is likely that this case would not have come up for attention until after the expiration date for appeal had passed.

b. Mr. A. E. Gottshall states he has had no assistance since some time in January except 1 man who was totally

unqualified and who resigned, and another man who was assigned to him in late August or early September (Department records show August 25, 1952). Gottshall states that he is overloaded with work. Assistant Attorney General Murray agrees and calls Gottshall a faithful public servant. I found him quite busy on the 2 or 3 occasions I conferred with him, and it was necessary for us to come to my office in order to have an interview uninterrupted by frequent phone calls. I have no doubt, however, but what responsibility attaches very definitely to Mr. Gottshall because of his admitted "oversight" and delay. Even those with a heavy volume of work should plan to give proper priority to the work that is pending.

c. There seemed to be no control either on the part of the section chief or on the part of the Assistant Attorney General as to the assignment of the work to Gottshall and the priority which should be given this work. In other words, not only should Gottshall have a tickler system, but at least his section chief should have an assignment record and follow-up system.

d. Although Assistant Attorney General Murray admitted his fault in not calling this important case involving the likelihood of publicity to the attention of the Attorney General, the Acting Solicitor General indicated that it did not occur to him that this was an occasion which should be discussed with the Attorney General. The Attorney General, therefore, might well issue orders as specific as possible outlining the obligations of the heads of the various Divisions to have called to the Attorney General's attention any such important matters or any matter of wide public interest. Mr. Stern stated that although he had been here 11 or 12 years he knew of no such regulations. Neither did Mr. Murray although Mr. Murray felt that they surely must exist.

e. From my discussions with Mr. Winterrowd, it appears that the U. S. Attorney in Chicago deliberately declined to request the FBI to check into the truthfulness of DeLucia's claim that the money paid for the wedding reception was contributed by guests for the benefit of the bride and groom. Such a report had been made, it appears, to the local parole officer by DeLucia, the U. S. Attorney knew about it, but he did not want inquiries made because of his plans of "strategy." Certainly it would seem that in a case of such notoriety involving well-known hoodlums

every reasonable effort should be made to obtain the facts on which their parole might be revoked.

f. I found material relating to the case NOT in the Department's file and the old practice of individual attorneys holding correspondence on their desks or in their offices for extended periods appears to be still in vogue.

Vm

Memo Rosen to Ladd 11/19/45 - 12:00 PM

Memo A.G. 11-21-45 HHC. [illegible]

I will want to transmit the final report to A.G. with a cover memo containing recommendations & any others thought worth while.

H

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: NOVEMBER 26, 1952

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: PAUL RICCA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 a/ax

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

Fred Mullen left the attached draft of a press release summarizing the results of our investigation on the failure of the Department to appeal the case of Paul Ricca. He wants to get it out on Friday and wants any observations we might have to make on it.

The release rehashes the background of the Ricca case.

Aaron E. Gottshall who "virtually sat on the matter from August 25 until November 7" is given most of the blame. Murray is quoted as saying the delay was avoidable and not excusable.

The release concludes that on the basis of the recommendations of the Director and approved by the Attorney General, three steps were taken:

Establishment of a tickler system
Requirement that the AG be notified of decisions to appeal cases
Departmental papers must be maintained in a case file

I suggest we tell Mullen we have no observations or suggestions.

LBN:FML
Attachment
CC - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen

Mullen advised 11/26 mm

OK.

58-2000-2180X3

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ENCL 12

DEC 23 1952

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, November 28, 1952

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5a/ar

Attorney General James P. McGranery announced today that he had ordered a complete re-investigation of the paroles of Paul Ricca and two other former Chicago gangsters whose paroles have been a matter of various charges, including rumors of bribery.

The Attorney General recently had ordered an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine why a decision was made within the Department of Justice not to appeal a Chicago Federal Court decision holding that the Government had no right to revoke the parole of Ricca. He was particularly interested in why this decision was transmitted on the eve of the deadline for filing a notice of appeal without final clearance with the top policy group of the Department.

"I have the FBI report which indicates to this Attorney General that the whole matter should be re-investigated," Mr. McGranery said. "We have decided to reopen the entire case -- even at this late date."

He directed Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI to begin a new investigation immediately.

Involved are the paroles of Ricca, Louis Compagna and Charles Gioe. They were among five sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 each December 31, 1943, in the U. S. District Court in New York after conviction under the anti-racketeering statute. They began serving their sentences March 8, 1944, and were released by unanimous decision of the U. S. Parole Board August 13, 1947, after serving slightly more than a month beyond one-third of their sentences. The allegations of bribery were made in 1947 and concerned the paroles of Ricca, Compagna, and Gioe, as well as

58-2000-2180X3 ~~62-98017-4~~

Philip Louis D'Andrea, now dead. Newspapers criticised the release, and a House Committee investigated the matter beginning in September 1947 through June 1948.

Warrants charging parole violations to Ricca, Compagna and Gioe were issued in July 1948. Compagna and Gioe were taken immediately to Atlanta Penitentiary, but in subsequent court proceedings won their release on writs of habeas corpus. Ricca began his habeas corpus proceedings before he could be removed from Chicago, and finally Judge Michael L. Igoe of the U. S. District Court in Chicago ruled August 21, 1952, that the Government had no right to revoke his parole as the evidence before him showed no violation.

The Government had until November 8 to file a notice of appeal. It was on the preceding day, November 7, that a message was sent by wire to the U. S. Attorney in Chicago that the Department had decided not to appeal Judge Igoe's decision.

The FBI investigation, Mr. McGranery said, showed that there had been undue delay and oversight in the Criminal Division, where one attorney, Aaron E. Gottshall, virtually sat on the matter from August 25 until November 7. Mr. Gottshall contended that he had a large volume of work and inadequate assistance. Though holding that Mr. Gottshall was undoubtedly overloaded, Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray said the delay was avoidable and not excusable.

The investigation showed that on November 4 U. S. Attorney Otto Kerner of Chicago inquired both by wire and telephone as to the status of the case. Thereafter on that day, Gottshall drafted a memorandum recommending against appeal. However, the investigation showed that this was not typed until

November 6, when it was reviewed by Robert S. Erdahl, Head of the Appellate Section of the Criminal Division. This memorandum finally was dated November 7, and thereafter went through these hands:

Fred E. Strine, Chief of the Administrative Regulations Section, Criminal Division; Andrew F. Oehmann, Executive Assistant to Mr. Murray; Murray L. Schwartz, Special Assistant to the Attorney General assigned to the Solicitor General's office; and Acting Solicitor General Robert L. Stern, who approved the "no appeal" decision of the Criminal Division.

Mr. Oehmann received it about 10:00 or 10:30 A.M., and held it until Mr. Murray returned from a conference between 12:30 P.M. and 1:00 P.M. Mr. Schwartz received it shortly after 3:00 P.M., and Mr. Stern sent the final decision back to Mr. Gottshall some time after 4:30 P.M.

Mr. Gottshallthereafter dictated a wire to Mr. Kerner in Chicago and signed it "Charles B. Murray."

It was agreed by those interviewed during the investigation that the oversight in not calling the matter to the attention of Mr. McGranery before final action was a most serious oversight. The Attorney General has said that because of the wide public interest in the case, he would have ordered an appeal. By the time it was drawn to his attention, it was too late as the deadline had passed.

There has been no regulation requiring that matters of this nature be brought to the attention of the Attorney General. However, it has been customary to do so in any matter in which the public interest was wide.

On the basis of the recommendations of Mr. Hoover, as approved by the Attorney General, these steps are being taken:

1. A follow-up system, whereby cases will be given proper priority and attention, is being established in the Criminal Division. A preliminary report of the management engineering firm presently studying the Department of Justice made a like recommendation. Establishment of the system is already under way and should avoid not only delays such as existed in this case, but also assure proper clearance at the top policy level.

2. New regulations will require that the Attorney General be notified by the Criminal Division, the Solicitor General's office, as well as other Divisions and offices of the Department, of all proposed decisions in matters of wide public interest.

3. All documents pertinent to a particular case must be maintained in the case file under instructions issued, because the FBI investigation disclosed that the Ricca file was not up to date and papers belonging in it, although received and stamped in 1950 and 1951, did not reach the file until 1952. These documents had been kept in an attorney's desk, and it was pointed out that it would be difficult for another official of the Department, interested in ascertaining the status of the case, to do so without having all pertinent data before him.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Dec. 1, 1952

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: PAUL DE LUCIA, with alias
PAUL RICCA
Parole Matter

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

Deputy Attorney General Malone called and inquired if we had an extra copy of the memorandum which had been sent to the Attorney General on November 21 on Ricca, that the Attorney General instructed him to write memorandums to the Parole Board and to the Criminal Division based upon our suggestions. I told him I would check, that I knew we had sent a copy of this to the Attorney General. He stated it would simplify matters if we had a copy to give him.

I accordingly secured an extra copy of our memorandum to the Attorney General dated November 21, 1952, from Mr. Rosen and sent it to Malone.

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen

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DATE 3/10/93 BY SP5 alw

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DELIVERED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MIAMI, FLORIDA	12-3-52	12-2,3,-52	CHARLES J. MATHEWS CJM:sr

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was. Et Al	BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

1cc detached room 5718 12-9

CC returned 3/30/53 Elm

LOU COLLINS (true name COHEN) of Chicago, Illinois admitted being social acquaintance of subject CHARLES GIOE, but denied knowing anything indicative of parole violation on part of that subject.

- RUC -

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DETAILS: AT MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

LOU COLLINS (true name COHEN) presently residing at the Peter Miller Hotel, 1900 Collins Avenue, advised Special Agent JOSEPH C. FRECHETTE and the writer that he first met CHARLES GIOE in the bar of the Croydon Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. He could not recall the exact date, but stated that he managed this Hotel from 1928 to 1932 and was the receiver between 1932 and 1941 after the Hotel had gone through bankruptcy.

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

When GIOE was arrested in about 1942 or 1943 he was residing at the Seneca Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, which was also the residence of COLLINS. This hotel was owned by COLLINS' brother, SAM COHEN, who died in 1945. At the request of ALBERTA GIOE, the wife of CHARLES GIOE, the bond of $10,000 was posted by LOU COLLINS for this subject following his arrest. He stated that while at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota in about 1943 or 1944 he was interviewed by Bureau Agents and furnished a signed statement relative to his connection with GIOE's bond.

DEC 25 51 BW 25

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

58-2000-2181

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DEC 8 1952

G-WINTERROWD

STAT. SECT.

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53 DEC 24 1952

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COLLINS stated that both he and GIOE continued to reside at the Seneca Hotel after the latter's parole in 1947. He claimed that his only connection with GIOE was on a social basis as a neighbor and that he had no other affiliation with him whatsoever. About the time of GIOE's release from prison, COLLINS opened the Clover Bar at Clark and Randolph Streets, Chicago, Illinois, in partnership with one JOHNNY GLAVIN, who died in 1947. He later operated the Silver Bar in Chicago.

It was stated by COLLINS that he never "fronted" for or was ever connected with any organized Chicago hoodlum activities including legitimate interests. GIOE never discussed his parole status with him and COLLINS claims that he knows of no details concerning same or the manner in which GIOE and/or his associates obtained their release from prison.

Since his release from the penitentiary, GIOE's only interest known to COLLINS was that of a construction business concerning which he claimed he was unable to furnish any details. He stated that he has always regarded GIOE as a likeable, sober and law-abiding individual. He claimed that he has never known GIOE to consort with known hoodlums since his release from the penitentiary and stated that his impression of this subject has been that he has always been very careful to avoid having anything to do with any matters of an illegal nature. He cannot further elaborate on this.

At the present time COLLINS is preparing for a December 10, 1952 opening of Mother Kelly's Night Club, a notorious Miami Beach hoodlum hangout. He admitted that he is to be associated in this venture with SAMMY MANNARINO, head of the Mannarino Gang of New Kensington, Pennsylvania. He said that this club will open up as Lou Collins' rather than Mother Kelly's.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Chicago teletype to Miami dated 12-2-52.
Report of SA CHARLES A. HARDISON dated 7-12-51 at Miami.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 10, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS COMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL
BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTER

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

Assistant Attorney General Murray was contacted with regard to the problem of getting access to all portions of the Probation Officer's file in this case and he was advised that the Chief Probation Officer, Mr. Ben Meeker, had advised that with respect to certain confidential memoranda prepared by the Probation Officer, he had to have direct authority from Dr. Killinger, Chairman of the Parole Board. It is pointed out that the Probation Officer in Chicago did not think that the Supervisor of the Probation Officers, Richard Chappell, had the necessary authority.

Mr. Murray stated that he would immediately check on the matter but that he would talk to Deputy Attorney General Malone because he did not know whether this matter had been discussed by Malone at the Attorney General's Staff Conference this morning.

Subsequently, at 4:35 p. m., Mr. Thomas O. Grover, Parole Executive of the Board of Parole, called Winterrowd advising that Assistant Attorney General Murray had contacted him and had asked that this matter be straightened out. He said that he did not know whether he could get in touch with Dr. Killinger who is at Danbury, Connecticut, but that he would immediately try.

Thereafter, at 5 p. m., Mr. Grover called back and advised that Dr. Killinger had left Danbury and is to be in New York City tomorrow morning at the Federal Detention Headquarters where Mr. Grover has placed a stop for him and asked that Kissinger immediately call him, Grover.

Mr. Grover said he would let us know as soon as possible on the morning of December 11, 1952, as to the outcome and he stated that he was also advising Mr. Murray of this.

This matter will be followed closely with Grover and in the event there is any difficulty, we will again contact Mr. Murray.

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EHW:dwl

RECORDED 58-2000-2182

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 10, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS COMPAGNA, Was., Et Al
BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

Time of call: 10:37 A.M.

SAC Malone at Chicago advised that an Agent this morning went to the Chicago office of the Probation Officer and was reviewing certain portions of the file in this matter as a result of the arrangement made yesterday by Mr. Richard Cappell, Probation Supervisor in Washington.

Malone added, however, that Mr. Meeker, in charge of the Chicago office, had refused to permit the Agent to see certain confidential memoranda prepared by probation officers in the case which he did not consider a part of the official record and which he did not believe Mr. Cappell had the authority to authorize him to make available to Bureau Agents. Mr. Meeker said that while there did not appear to be anything in the memoranda of particular significance to our case, nevertheless he would have to have direct authority from Dr. Killinger, Chairman, Board of Parole, before making these memoranda available. Agents are obtaining data from the parts of the file made available but, of course, the confidential portions are also desired for review.

The above information was immediately furnished to Mr. Holloman and an immediate call was made to Assistant Attorney General Murray in order that the proper authority might be obtained. Mr. Murray had left his office for a conference, as had his assistant, Mr. Ray Whearty. Mr. Murray will be immediately followed upon his return in order that the appropriate authority from him or through Dr. Killinger may be forthcoming for the examination of these files.

You will be advised promptly of developments.

cc: Mr. Holloman

RECORDED 58-2000-2183

OJK:jh

Follow up. I have advised A.G. & he states he will back up any action necessary to get access to all papers

Memo to Rosen Ladd 12/10/5

53 DEC 29 1952

SAC, Chicago (58-194) December 16, 1952

Director, FBI (58-2000)

LOUIS COMPAGNA, was., et al
BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTER
FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP

3/10/95 SPSA(aw)

There are enclosed herewith copies of the Identification Record on Campagna, Gioe and DeLucia and the same should be set forth in your next report.

It is noted that all three subjects were picked up by the Chicago Police Department in October, 1950, on the charge of general principals. It is suggested that you examine the arrest records to determine the circumstances of these arrests and the disposition and that this be included in your report setting forth their Identification Records.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

Enclosures - 3

WRH:jlt

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137

DEC 23 1952

COMM - FBI
DEC 17 1952
MAILED 27

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	12-3-52	11/26 - 12/3/52	RAYMOND J. DRISCOLL RJD:clb

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA, Was. ET AL	BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information as to conduct and activities of subjects obtained from U. S. Probation Office and set forth. No information received from U. S. Probation Office that subject GIOE is operating Consolidated Moulding Company as subsequent investigation reflected. All three subjects interviewed and deny illegal activities or violations of their paroles. All deny irregularity in obtaining their paroles and details as to present activities furnished. CAMPAGNA now operating two farms, one in Michigan and one in Indiana. DE LUCIA now retired. GIOE first interviewed November 29, 1952 and stated he was working for Peter Pan Restaurants and part owner of Calumet Construction Company, now being liquidated. On reinterview December 2, 1952 he admitted owning and operating Consolidated Moulding Company and stated that on first interview he failed to mention this because he fears newspaper publicity might tend to ruin this business. Neighborhood investigation unproductive as to any violation. As to wedding reception of DE LUCIA's daughter, MARY, and ALEX PONZIO, Jr. on January 24, 1948, subject DE LUCIA said he made all arrangements with assistance of one TOM KELLY, Chicago Restauranteur, and paid bills with money contributed to bridal couple by guests. DE LUCIA estimated amount collected to be about $32,000.00. DE LUCIA advised he had misplaced guest lists and furnished no names of those

G.I.R. 3

3/10/95 SP5 CL/CW

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: John F. Malone SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

58-2000-2185

RECORDED-84
INDEXED-84

EX. - 108

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2 - Chicago (58-194)

10 DEC 4 1952

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DEC 23 1952

present. DE LUCIA produced receipts as to wedding reception bills in name of ALEX PONZIO with address of subject DE LUCIA. ALEX PONZIO, Sr., father of groom, advised money collected in amount of about $10,000 was $1,000 short for payment of expenses and he personally made up the difference. He said bills were paid by his son ORLANDO, "best man" at wedding. ORLANDO later denied any activities as to wedding arrangements or payment of bills and at this time PONZIO, Sr. denied earlier statements. Bride and groom in general substantiate information that bills were paid by contributions from guests. No lists of guests obtained from ALEX PONZIO, Jr. and wife. Investigation at Blackstone Hotel, where reception was held, set forth as well as investigation at Blums Vogue where bride purchased her trousseau. No information of value obtained from police agencies other than information that DE LUCIA, on November 15, 1952, drove to TONY ACCARDO's home but did not enter. TONY ACCARDO well known police character and reputed head of Capone mob. Persons interviewed furnish no information as to bribery in instant case. Efforts to identify JIMMIE RYAN unproductive to date.

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RJD:DHB

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WJM/mms

REVIEW OF U.S. PROBATION OFFICE RECORDS
Re LOUIS CALABRIA

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM J. MC CORMICK:

On November 26, 1952 JOHN COLLINS, Deputy Chief, United States Probation Office, and JOSEPH G. COLOSIMO, United States Probation Officer, were interviewed by SA WILLIAM J. MC CORMICK relative to LOUIS CALABRIA. COLOSIMO explained he could not make available the files of his office for direct examination by agent but that he and COLLINS would furnish information available. He stated that the parole file on CALABRIA disclosed the following:

"LOUIS CALABRIA resides at 2927 South Maple Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois, telephone Stanley 8-3417, with his wife, CARMELA. CALABRIA was born September 23, 1900 in Brooklyn, New York. He has the following [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

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WJM/hms

The probation office files reflect that CAPONE was released from Leavenworth on August 13, 1947 on parole which expires on March 7, 1954. COLLINS advised that CAPONE owns a farm in Fowler, Indiana, title to which is held jointly with his wife. This farm consists of 800 acres and is operated as a dairy farm. It was purchased January 5, 1942 and as of September 9, 1947 there was a $35,000 mortgage existing in favor of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. CAPONE also operates another farm consisting of 80 acres located near Berrien Springs, Michigan, which is owned by his wife and on which he raises chickens and live stock. His wife acquired this farm on January 5, 1942 and there is presently a mortgage, amount not known, held by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. CAPONE also owns the home in Berwyn, Illinois, jointly with his wife where they presently reside. In addition, his wife is half owner of the Orchid Floral Shop located at Chicago and Western Avenues, Chicago. Mrs. CAPONE's partner in this floral shop is Mrs. [illegible], the wife of one of the alleged members of the so-called Chicago Syndicate.

On May 27, 1947 CAPONE filed a statement with the United States Probation Office showing that his estimated income for the year 1948 would not approximately $50,000. This amount included his wife's income. He is considered to be financially solvent. In 1947 an audit of his income made for the probation office showed a gross income for that year of $97,000. According to COLLINS, CAPONE is rumored to retain [illegible] of Chicago as his attorney and financial advisor at an annual retainer of $10,000 per year.

COLLINS pointed out that monthly reports of income and disbursements are made by CAPONE with regularity and in addition he reports personally to the probation office at regular intervals. CAPONE'S parole advisor is Doctor [illegible], who is or was the President of the Cook County Physicians Association.

COLLINS exhibited three letters received from CAPONE which he pointed to as examples of how CAPONE keeps the probation office fully advised as to his movements. By letter dated

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June 30, 1951, CAMPAGNA stated that he had been in Berrien Springs, Michigan, on June 23, 24, and 25; in Fowler, Indiana, on June 2; in Atlanta, Georgia, on June 10 to 14, and the remainder of the time at Berwyn, Illinois. By letter dated July 31, 1951, he indicated that he had spent July 2 to 5 and July 9 to 29 in Berrien Springs, Michigan, and the remainder of the time at Berwyn, Illinois. By letter dated August 31, 1951, he stated that he had been at Berrien Springs, Michigan, from August 1 to 7 and August 10 to 28, and the remainder of the month at Berwyn, Illinois. COLLINS and COLLINS both stated that CAMPAGNA had blanket authority to travel from Berwyn, Illinois, to his farms in Berrien Springs, Michigan, and Fowler, Indiana, at any time. He stated that the only occasions when he had left this district other than to go to Fowler, Indiana, or Berrien Springs, Michigan, was when he had gone to Atlanta, Georgia, and Washington, D.C., in connection with matters relative to his parole. COLLINS further advised [illegible], Chief, United States Probation Office, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and ANTHONY [illegible], United States Probation Officer, Hammond, Indiana, had both checked at regular intervals on CAMPAGNA's activities in connection with his farms in Michigan and Indiana and in every instance had submitted favorable reports. COLLINS and COLLINS both stated that insofar as their records showed CAMPAGNA had conscientiously attempted to live up to all of the provisions of his parole. They advised that insofar as they have been able to determine he has confined his activities to the operation of his two farms and was not known to have associated with any of the other parolees or anyone else of questionable character.

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LOUIS CAMPAGNA was interviewed by Special Agents LEO B. FEARY and WILLIAM J. MC CORMICK on November 24, 1952, in the Chicago Office of the FBI after arrangements were made through the Federal Parole Office, Chicago, Illinois. CAMPAGNA was interviewed in the presence of his attorney WILLIAM SCOTT STEWART.

Background Information Furnished by LOUIS CAMPAGNA

CAMPAGNA advised that he was born September 23, 1900, Brooklyn, New York. He moved to Chicago, Illinois, in about 1913 or 1914. He stated that he came to Chicago alone and lived alone in Chicago as a young boy. He married CHARLOTTE his present wife in 1919. He stated that he

[redacted]

Sources of Income

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LOUIS CAMPAGNA advised that his only source of income at the present time comes through the operation of his farm known as the L. C. Ranch located at Fowler, Indiana. He advised that

[redacted]

property. He advised that he also owns a small farm located at Berrien Springs, Michigan. He stated that he has absolutely no other source of income other than a private cash reserve of money that he acquired before his conviction in 1943. He advised, however, that his wife CHARLOTTE

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CAMPAGNA owns a flower shop known as the Orchid Flower Shop located in Chicago, Illinois, at Chicago Avenue and Western. He stated that she owns this flower shop in partnership with MARIE CAPEZIO, and this flower shop is managed by a man whose first name is LOUIE, last name unknown. Upon questioning, CAMPAGNA admitted that the MARIE CAPEZIO, above mentioned, is the wife of TONY CAPEZIO, alleged member of the so-called Chicago Crime Syndicate. He stated that TONY CAPEZIO was formerly a very close friend of his, but that he has had no association with him since his parole. He further stated that he has not been in the flower shop since his release on parole. CAMPAGNA stated that most of his private income comes from the farm in Fowler, Indiana, however, his wife, CHARLOTTE, has enough income from her flower shop to maintain the current expenses of maintaining the CAMPAGNA home in Berwyn, Illinois, and paying the current [redacted] Illinois. He stated that his wife also owns an automobile which he uses, said automobile being a 1952 Cadillac, and his daughter, JOANNE, owns a Chevrolet. When questioned concerning his independent cash reserve, CAMPAGNA advised that he did not know the exact amount but he used money from this cash reserve for personal expenses.

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Airplane Trip from Kansas City to Chicago
At Time of Parole, August 13, 1947

CAMPAGNA advised that after his original conviction in 1943, he spent approximately 16 to 18 months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georiga, and was transferred from Atlanta to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was confined until his parole in August of 1947. He stated that on the day he was to be paroled, he received a [redacted] stating that his wife's operation was successful. He stated that this was the first knowledge that he had that his wife had been ill and was quite concerned about her welfare. Therefore, the most important thing on his mind at the time of release was to get to Chicago by the most expeditious means. He, therefore, inquired in the prison if it were permissible to take an airplane to Chicago or would he be required to use the railroad ticket which he received at the prison. He was advised that he could return to Chicago by any means at his disposal; however, he was instructed to report to his parole officer at Chicago, Illinois, within 24 hours after his release. He advised that immediately upon his release from Leavenworth

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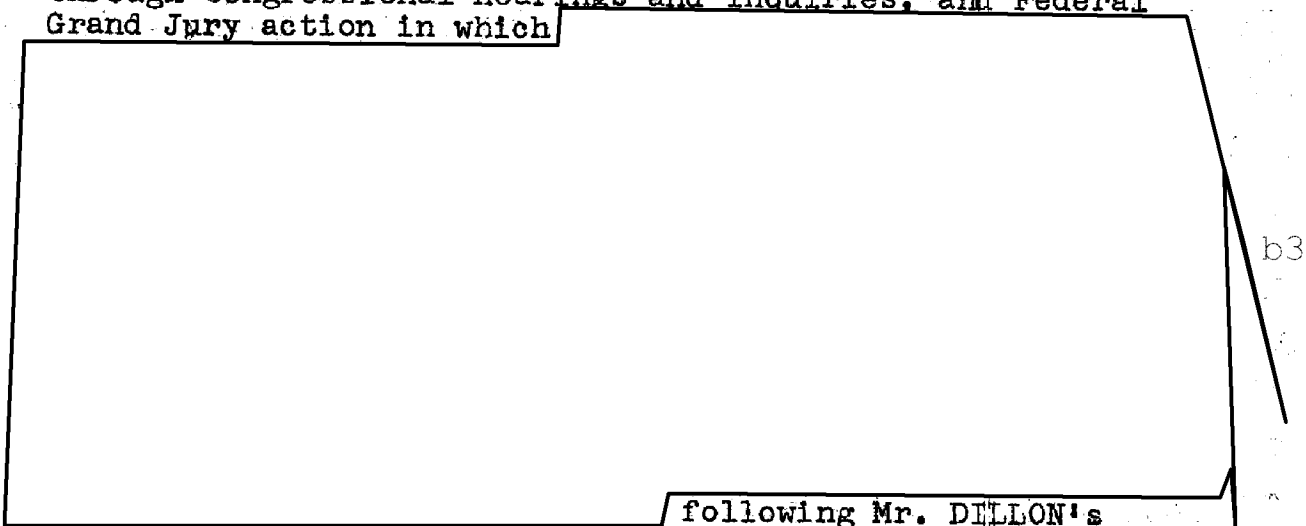
Penitentiary, he was transported by bus to the railroad depot at Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon arrival there, he was met by BERNSTEIN who advised that he had four airplane tickets to Chicago. He stated that he, BERNSTEIN, DE LUCIA, and GIOE were chauffeured from the railroad depot at Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Kansas City Municipal Airport by a man whose name he does not recall, but he stated most emphatically that they did not stop in Kansas City, but proceeded directly to the airport and boarded a plane for Chicago. He advised that he knew absolutely no one on the plane other than BERNSTEIN, DE LUCIA, and GIOE. He stated that to his knowledge, there was no one else on the plane who was associated with any member of their party. He stated further that he obtained a seat on the plane next to the window and did not say two words during the entire trip from Kansas City to Chicago because the only thing on his mind at that point was to get home as soon as possible inasmuch as he was quite concerned and very upset over his wife's illness. He said that upon arriving in Chicago, he and DE LUCIA got into a taxi cab and proceeded directly to his home at 6427 South Maple Street, Berwyn, Illinois. He left the cab and DE LUCIA continued on presumably to his home. CAMPAGNA stated most definitely that he did not have any knowledge concerning the arrangements which were made in obtaining the airplane transportation; did not know where BERNSTEIN obtained the tickets or how many tickets he purchased; and had absolutely no knowledge of any other passengers on the flight between Kansas City and Chicago. He also re-emphasized the fact that they did not stop between Levenworth, Kansas, and the Kansas City Municipal Airport; and did not go to the Muehlbach Hotel or any other place other than the Municipal Airport in Kansas City.

Payment of Income Tax

CAMPAGNA when questioned concerning persons who may have contributed to his income tax payment, stated that he had absolutely no knowledge concerning the origin of the monies delivered to BERNSTEIN to settle the income tax statement.

He advised that the only information he has concerning this matter is information which has been inserted in the records through congressional hearings and inquiries, and Federal Grand Jury action in which



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following Mr. DILLON's testimony before the Congressional Committee investigating the parole. At that hearing, DILLON stated that he had never received a fee for his services. Shortly thereafter, the date of which CAMPAGNA could not recall, he received a bill in the amount of $10,000 from Mr. DILLON, and that in payment thereof, his wife had obtained a cashier's check and had mailed the payment of $10,000 to Mr. DILLON. Of this amount, he was given $5,000 by PAUL DE LUCIA; none of the other parolees ever contributed any amount to him, nor did he ever request them to do so. He stated that he made absolutely no other payment to any other person in connection with his parole; and knows absolutely nothing about any alleged payoff or bribery to anyone in connection with obtaining this parole. He asserted that as far as he is concerned, he served the required amount of time in the federal penitentiary and upon becoming eligible for parole, he got a parole just as any other person would be entitled to.

Wedding Party for DE LUCIA's Daughter at The Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

CAMPAGNA stated that he did not attend the wedding party which was given by DE LUCIA for his daughter at the time of

her marriage and did not attend the wedding because he did not receive an invitation and knew it would be better for him not to make his appearance at this celebration inasmuch as he was on parole and he stated that in order to avoid any further embarrassment to everyone concerned, he did not send a wedding gift to DE LUCIA's daughter.

Miscellaneous Information Furnished by CAMPAGNA

During the course of the interview, CAMPAGNA was questioned concerning any persons that he may have been associated with by the name of RYAN. He stated that to his knowledge, he did not know a person by the name of RYAN. He also stated that he did not know MAURY HUGHES.

He was also questioned concerning the visits that BERNSTEIN made while he was at Leavenworth, and he stated that BERNSTEIN visited him on several occasions and on two or three occasions, was accompanied by TONY ACCARDO. He advised however, that he did not recall any specific conversation between himself and ACCARDO, and that ACCARDO had not made the trip to Leavenworth to visit him, but had merely been present with BERNSTEIN at the time BERNSTEIN had conferred with CAMPAGNA. He admitted that ACCARDO was a friend of longstanding, however. He also said that the only reason he could give for ACCARDO visiting the prison was the fact that Mr. BERNSTEIN was having a very difficult time in persuading PAUL DE LUCIA to sign certain papers concerning tax matters, and that BERNSTEIN brought ACCARDO to prison to try and explain to DE LUCIA the reason it would be necessary for him to sign certain papers concerning the tax settlement. CAMPAGNA stated that the tax matter was a matter involving himself and DE LUCIA and that CHARLES GIOE was not involved in any of the tax dealings.

CAMPAGNA was asked if he knew TONY GIZZO and he stated that he met TONY GIZZO in Hot Springs, Arkansas, several years ago. CAMPAGNA was also questioned concerning his bank account and advised that all of his income obtained from the farm in Fowler, Indiana, and all the expenditures in connection with the operation of this farm are handled through his bank account at the La Fayette National Bank, La Fayette, Indiana. He advised that he transacts all of his business through this bank for income tax purposes.

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When questioned further concerning the operations of the farm at Fowler, Indiana, CAMPAGNA stated that he works on the farm and the farm is actually managed by his son JOSEPH.

Concerning the farm in Fowler, Indiana, he stated that he purchased this farm for $100,000 in 1941, paying $60,000 cash and having a mortgage for the balance of $40,000. He stated that this mortgage is still outstanding and he is paying on it at the rate of $1000 a year which includes both principal and interest. He stated that he has three families living on the farm and they assist in the farm labor duties. He claimed not to know the identities of these families.

Concerning the farm at Berrien Springs, Michigan, CAMPAGNA stated that the tenant farmer who runs this farm is a man by the name of JOSEPH BOLKOWSKI, and that he also has a caretaker on the farm, a JAMES FIORE.

It should be noted that at the outset of this interview, CAMPAGNA's attorney, WILLIAM SCOTT STEWART, who maintains a law office at 77 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois, stated that he accompanied CAMPAGNA to the Chicago FBI Office, but had no intention of objecting to any questions that may be asked CAMPAGNA. He stated that it was his desire that his client furnish the FBI with any information which they may desire. He stated that his client is on parole and is fully aware of his status and fully aware of the fact that he must give information and cannot stand on his constitutional rights of refusing to answer any questions which may be self incriminating. He stated that he was merely sitting in during the interview to assist CAMPAGNA concerning any questions which may involve legal details which Mr. CAMPAGNA would be unable to explain and during the course of the interview, Mr. STEWART never objected to any questions directed to CAMPAGNA but would occasionally inject his own thoughts and ideas concerning certain matters which involve the legal proceedings concerning various appeals in connection with the original conviction. He stated that in his opinion this whole matter was given more publicity than would ordinarily be warranted in such a case and that the newspapers had taken

advantage of the situation to slander and involve many innocent people. STEWART pointed out that he had represented CAMPAGNA and the other parolees at the time of their trial in 1943 and during the various motions and appeals subsequent thereto. After conviction, he personally conferred with BORIS KOSTELANETZ, the United States Attorney handling the matter in New York City, and it was at that time understood that the indictment relative to the mail fraud charge against the parolees was merely being held in abeyance pending the outcome of the appeals and that the Government at no time intended to proceed to prosecution since the offenses charged arose out of the same transaction as that upon which they were tried in the Anti-Racketeering case. He stated that after appeals had been denied, it was merely a routine matter for any lawyer to request the dismissal of mail fraud indictment. He remarked that this was such a common and simple procedure that the ordinary attorney would charge a fee of only about $100 for obtaining such dismissal, and it would be inconceivable that any bribe or other payment would be necessary to secure such dismissal. In emphasizing that this was, and is, a common practice, he pointed out that at the same time that the mail fraud indictment was dismissed as to the parolees, some 140 other indictments all unrelated to the parolees, were also dismissed In this connection, he remarked that Attorney MAURY HUGHES had been contacted by CAMPAGNA's wife and had effected the dismissal of the mail fraud indictment in return for which, he had charged $15,000. STEWART indicated that in his opinion, this fee was exhorbitant. He admitted that HUGHES was in a position to command such fees by reason of his alleged close connection with various high Government officials, but that such connections were entirely unnecessary in this case.

STEWARD continued that he is solely a trial lawyer and as such, no longer represented the parolees following their incarceration in Atlanta, and therefore, had no personal knowledge as to their transfer from Atlanta to Leavenworth, the settlement of the income tax claims, or the later paroles.

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He ventured that in his opinion, the inoome tax settlement had no affect on the paroles, since later, members of the Parole Board had informed him that at the time the paroles had been granted, they were not even aware that any tax claim had been made against any of the parolees nor that any settlement had been made thereon. STEWART continued that at the time CAMPAGNA and the others were granted paroles, it was common practice for the Parole Board to grant paroles in almost every case after the expiration of one-third of the sentence, provided the applicant had maintained good prison records. He claimed this was not at all unusual and would have evoked little comment had not the"Chicago Tribune" decided to make a political issue of the matter in order to embarrass the administration.

He stated that JAMES DOUGHERTY, reporter for the "Chicago Tribune", was the one selected by Colonel ROBERT MC CORMICK, publisher of the paper, to publicize the matter following the paroles. DOUGHERTY, according to STEWART, was, and is, a close personal friend of HARRY ASH, former Director of Safety for the State of Illinois. STEWART claimed that ASH had been approached prior to the granting of the paroles on behalf of CHARLES GIOE to act as GIOE's parole advisor and had indicated he would be willing to act as such. DOUGHERTY, according to STEWART, was aware of this, but apparently saw nothing unusual in it for he made no outcry at that time. Not until much later, when the "Chicago Tribune" had decided to embark on this campaign of revoking the paroles and DOUGHERTY had properly been denied secret information from the files of the local United States Probation Officer, did the matter assume great importance, according to STEWART.

STEWART concluded by saying that, to his knowledge, there was never any underhanded dealings, any pay-offs, or any bribery in connection with the paroles of CAMPAGNA, DE LUCIA, or GIOE.

JLB:mkm
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Investigation at Orchid Flower Shop, a partnership of Mrs. LOUIS CAMPAGNA and Mrs. TONY CAPEZIO.

Mr. LOUIS ANCAROLA, manager of the Orchid Flower Shop, 2408 West Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed on November 29, 1952, by SAs TOM E. CHAPOTON and JOHN L. BOYLE. He states the flower shop is owned jointly by Mrs. CAMPAGNA and Mrs. CAPEZIO, and is operated as a partnership. ANCAROLA states he has no vested interest in the shop, and works on a salary and commission basis. The flower shop was opened in July, 1934, and ANCAROLA has been manager from the outset. He states neither of the owners has any active part in the management, and rarely even appear at the shop. He further claims neither LOUIS CAMPAGNA or TONY CAPEZIO has been in the shop in over ten years.

He claims about once or twice a year he goes to the CAMPAGNA home and furnished Mrs. CAMPAGNA with a report on the status of the business. He states less frequently he has gone to the CAPEZIO home for the same purpose. He claims it is only accidentally if he sees either LOUIS or TONY on any of these visits. He insists he has no knowledge whatever concerning the activities of either LOUIS or TONY. He knows the other subjects in this case by name only.

ANCAROLA was asked if he had any part in the arrangements for the wedding of MARY DELUCIA and ALEX PONZIO. He states sometime before the wedding, Mrs. DELUCIA and her daughter came into the shop and ordered flowers for the wedding, consisting of the bridal bouquet, bridesmaid's bouquets and miscellaneous church decorations. He states as he recalls, the total cost was between $200 and $300, and thinks it possible that Mrs. DELUCIA paid for the order in cash. He was unable to find any record to verify this. He states the books and records of the company are kept by Mr. SIDNEY WEINGARTER, Accountant, 1403 South Kaminski, and that as far as he is concerned the books would be available for audit at any time. Except for the above, he claims he knows nothing about the arrangements for the wedding.

He states the business nets between $6,000 and $8,000 per year. In 1952 each partner was given $3,000 as her share of the net profit, and he thinks the profits for 1952 will be about the same.

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JTM/blj

Neighborhood Investigation - LOUIS CAMPAGNA

The following neighborhood investigation was conducted by SA JAMES T. MORELAND on November 29, 1952 in the vicinity of 2927 Maple Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois, which is the residence address of subject CAMPAGNA.

Mrs. FRANK BIELSKI, wife of a real estate salesman, address 2921 Maple Avenue, advised that she and her husband have resided at this address since July, 1948 and have known subject CAMPAGNA, his wife [redacted] since that time. She stated that they are not personally acquainted and do not visit socially; however, she knows the subject as a passing acquaintance. She stated that the subject and his family are quiet neighbors who have caused no disturbance in the vicinity, have no unusual amount of company, and no visitors whom she knows to be questionable characters. Mrs. BIELSKI stated that she has no information whatever concerning the business activities or associates of subject CAMPAGNA or his wife. She stated that among the neighbors in this vicinity, CAMPAGNA enjoys a good reputation and nothing is known of a derogatory nature concerning him except information which has appeared in the local newspapers. She further stated that the occupants living across the street opposite the CAMPAGNAS' residence moved there recently upon the completion of a new housing area and they would not be acquainted with CAMPAGNA. b6 b7C

Mrs. CHARLES KASPER, wife of a jewelry store operator residing at 2917 Maple Avenue, advised that she and her husband have resided at this address since October, 1949, and have known CAMPAGNA and his wife since that time as neighbors in the vicinity. She stated that she has not visited with the CAMPAGNAS, knows none of their close friends or associates, and has no information concerning any business engaged in by subject CAMPAGNA or his wife. She stated that CAMPAGNA speaks to other residents in the vicinity but does not get on friendly terms with them, and the CAMPAGNA family remains much to themselves. She stated that for this reason, she does not have further information concerning the subject; however, she added that the neighbors regard subject CAMPAGNA as a fine man and nothing of a derogatory nature is known concerning him in the neighborhood.

Mr. ROY JOHNSON, who is engaged in medical research, developing medical instruments for use in universities, residence address 2915 Maple Avenue, advised that he has resided at this address

for nine years and has known the family of subject CAMPAGNA during that time. He stated that he has a speaking acquaintance with CAMPAGNA since his release from Leavenworth Penitentiary; however, he is not intimately acquainted with him and does not know the identity of any of CAMPAGNA's close friends, associates, or contacts and has no information concerning his business. Mr. JOHNSON stated that he has heard from other neighbors in the vicinity that CAMPAGNA owns a farm in Indiana and he reportedly spends a good portion of his time on this farm. He stated that CAMPAGNA or his family have caused no trouble whatever in the neighborhood, live a quiet, retiring life, and nothing derogatory is known concerning him except what has appeared in newspaper articles. Mr. JOHNSON added that CAMPAGNA is well regarded in the neighborhood.

Mrs. EVELYN D. SVITAK, 2929 Maple Avenue, advised that she has resided at this address for 12 years and since the CAMPAGNAS occupied an adjoining house she has known them during this time as neighbors; however, they have not become well acquainted and have not visited in any way. She stated that they appeared to be quiet people who do not become intimate with any of the neighbors and remained much to themselves. She stated that neither CAMPAGNA nor his family have ever caused any disturbance in the neighborhood, are well regarded by other neighbors, and nothing derogatory is known except what has appeared in local newspapers. Mrs. SVITAK stated that she knew no close friends of CAMPAGNA or the identity of any of his visitors and had no information concerning his business activities or that of his wife. She added that her husband, JOHN F. SVITAK, an automobile dealer for the Ford Motor Company at 6800 West Ogden Avenue, wrote a letter to the Pardon and Parole Board prior to subject CAMPAGNA's release from Leavenworth Penitentiary recommending that he be paroled. She stated that her husband did this simply as a neighborly act since CAMPAGNA had caused no trouble in that neighborhood and she is certain that her husband has had no cause to change his mind in this regard.

[redacted] Mrs. EVELYN SVITAK, 2929 Maple Avenue, advised that she resided at this address until [redacted] and since that time her residence has been at [redacted] Illinois; however, she visits on Maple Avenue frequently and knows subject CAMPAGNA and his family. [redacted] was unable to give any specific information concerning the friends, associates, or business activities of the subject. She stated

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that CAMPAGNA enjoys a good reputation in the neighborhood, that he [redacted] Illinois, and that all of the CAMPAGNA family enjoy a good reputation among the neighbors.

[redacted] advised that she is a student attending secretarial school in Chicago, subsequent to her graduation from college, and that she has known the CAMPAGNA family for ten years. She stated that the subject has no close associates, to her knowledge, in the neighborhood except one individual named LANZILLOTTI, who resides in the 3000 block on Maple Avenue and who is a frequent visitor at the CAMPAGNA home. [redacted] stated that she has no information regarding the business activities of CAMPAGNA. She further stated that she has attended school [redacted] and knows her to be a nice [redacted] who enjoys a good reputation. [redacted] added that she knew nothing derogatory concerning the subject or his family in this neighborhood.

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Mrs. ELSIE L. COOK, wife of RALPH L. COOK, an employee of the Western Electric Company residing at 2909 Maple Avenue, advised that she and her husband have lived at this address for 13 years and have known subject CAMPAGNA and his wife during this time; however, they have only known them as speaking acquaintances and have not visited or engaged in any social activities with the CAMPAGNAS. She stated that they are quiet individuals who either remain close at home or spend their time on their farm in Indiana or Michigan. She stated that their company is not above that of a normal family; however, she stated she did not know the identity of any of the CAMPAGNAS' guests and had no information concerning his business or financial activities. Mrs. COOK stated that she believed the CAMPAGNAS had formerly used the name COOK since on several occasions deliveries had been made from Chicago department stores to her residence and when she, Mrs. ELSIE COOK, explained that she had not ordered such material, she noticed that the delivery trucks subsequently delivered the same material to the CAMPAGNA home. She had no further information in this regard.

Mr. JOSEPH GEIGER, an employee of the Continental Car Company residing at 2933 Maple Avenue, advised that he has resided at this address for slightly over 20 years and has known the CAMPAGNAS as neighbors since that time. He stated that he knows nothing

derogatory concerning LOUIS CAMPAGNA except what he has read in the newspapers since CAMPAGNA has caused no disturbance or trouble of any kind in the neighborhood. Mr. GEIGER stated that prior to 1942, CAMPAGNA used the name COOK; however, he believed that when an investigation started concerning CAMPAGNA in 1942, he started using his right name, LOUIS CAMPAGNA. Mr. GEIGER related that on one occasion approximately 20 years ago, when his wife was having a child and he was in dire financial circumstances, subject CAMPAGNA, while not a close friend, approached him and offered to assist him in any way whatever, commenting that he knew GEIGER was having financial difficulties. Mr. GEIGER stated that CAMPAGNA and his family lived comfortably, owning a Cadillac automobile and having a hired man and a maid in the CAMPAGNA residence. He stated also that CAMPAGNA owns two farms, one in Indiana and one in Michigan, where he spends a considerable portion of his time. Mr. GEIGER stated that he has no information concerning the business of CAMPAGNA, his associates, or his activities other than as stated above. He added that CAMPAGNA enjoys a good reputation among the neighbors and nothing derogatory is known concerning him except what has appeared in the Chicago newspapers.

Mr. ANTHONY J. LANZILLOTTI, salesman for the Morand Brothers Beverage Company, residence address 3009 Maple Avenue, advised that he has known subject CAMPAGNA and his wife for at least 25 years and visits frequently in their home. LANZILLOTTI stated that he has never met any visitors at the CAMPAGNA home except the hired couple, BERT and MABLE FRANCIS and the daughters and son of subject CAMPAGNA. He stated that CAMPAGNA owns a farm at Berrien Springs, Michigan, and a farm known as the L. C. Ranch at Fowler, Indiana. According to LANZILLOTTI, CAMPAGNA's farm at Fowler, Indiana, is operated by JOE CAMPAGNA, son of the subject, and the farm at Berrien Springs, Michigan, is operated by an individual known as JIMMY FIORI (phonetic). He stated that the only business activity he knows CAMPAGNA has engaged in is that of farming, raising cattle, hogs, chickens, and he knows that he has made a success financially out of his farming. LANZILLOTTI stated that he knows none of CAMPAGNA's associates or close friends, has no information regarding his financial transactions, and knows nothing derogatory regarding him. He stated that CAMPAGNA is suffering from a heart ailment. Mr. LANZILLOTTI added that CAMPAGNA is regarded as a helpful neighbor who enjoys an excellent reputation on Maple Avenue.

Mr. LANZILLOTTI added that MICHAEL J. ROMANO, Vice-President of the Morand Brothers Beverage Company, 818 South May Street, Chicago,

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wrote a letter recommending CAMPAGNA's release from the penitentiary and he is certain that ROMANO wrote this letter simply because of a long-time friendship with CAMPAGNA.

The files of the Chicago Office contained no reference to an individual identifiable with ANTHONY J. LANZILLOTTI.

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The following investigation was conducted on November 27, 1952 by SA DANIEL J. MC CARTHY:

The parole file of CHARLES JOYE, also known as CHARLES GIOE, was received by SA DANIEL J. MC CARTHY at the office of the Probation Officer, Old Post Office Building, Chicago, Illinois. This file reflected that the subject, JOYE, was committed to Atlanta Penitentiary in December, 1943 and was transferred to Leavenworth Penitentiary in July, 1945 together with subjects PAUL RICCA and LOUIS CAMPAGNA.

The file reflects that subject JOYE was born on February 6, 1904 at Chicago, Illinois and presently resides at 200 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois with his wife ALBERTA and [redacted] It also reflects that subject had one brother, ANTHONY GIOE. This file reflects that the subject was married twice, the first time to A. MARIE CRAIG in 1932 at Indianola, Iowa and was divorced from her in 1940 at Chicago, Illinois. There were no children born of this marriage but his wife had [redacted] He married his second wife, ALBERTA LEACH, maiden name MC DONALD, in 1942. There were no children born of this marriage but that his wife has a [redacted] This [redacted] is now [redacted] years of age.

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A copy of the visitor's records at Leavenworth Penitentiary reflect that the subject was visited by his [redacted] and [redacted] also one JOHN STEELE, 325 Fullerton Parkway, Chicago, Illinois, and SIDNEY KORSHAK, a lawyer of Chicago, Illinois.

The file further reflects that the subject was released on parole on August 13, 1947. This file further indicates that prior to his arrest and conviction the subject listed employments as:

1932-1936
Sales Manager
General Ticket Office;

1936 to 1939
member of Russell,
Russell, Pierce and Joyce,
Promoters, offices at 162 North
State Street;

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1938 to 1940
Du Fours and Rogers Worlds Fair
New York City,
personnel work

1941 to 1944
Don the Beachcomber
101 East Walton,
personnel work

This file reflects that after subject's release from Leavenworth on August 13, 1947, he was employed at Consolidated Wire, an associate company, 1635 South Clinton Street under the supervision of Mr. P.L. MANN, part owner, with a salary of $75 per week. He was so employed until picked up on an alleged violation of his parole in 1948, and upon winning his release from incarceration on a writ of habeas corpus, he went into business with one FRANK D. PANTALEO under the trade name of Calumet Construction Company. He continued in business with this company until September of 1951 when he went to work for the Carsons Enterprises, Incorporated as an Administrative Assistant to CHRIS CARSON, President of the company, at a salary of $150 per week.

This file also reflects that in 1951 one MARK LIPSKY offered the subject midwest distributorship for "Griddle Mix", a ready-mix pancake product on a commission basis and the subject was to be his own boss. This employment was turned down by the Parole Board.

The file reflects that the subject's original parole advisor was to have been one HARRY A. ASH, Superintendent of Crime Prevention for the State of Illinois, whose resident address was 222 East Chestnut Street.

The file also contains information indicating that because of the publicity the subject received upon his release, Mr. ASH declined to act as his Parole Advisor, and one LOUIS J. PELTON, a fruit broker residing at 113 North Homan which is the Premier Hotel, has been acting as his Parole Advisor.

The file reflects that subject JOYE has filed monthly parole reports with his Parole Office since his release with the exception of several months where there was some question as to his status as a parolee because of the pending hearings on the writ of habeas corpus.

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Interview with LOUIS PELTON

The following investigation was conducted by SA DANIEL J. MC CARTHY:

On December 2, 1952, LOUIS PELTON, of 200 East Chestnut Street, was interviewed because a review of the parole file for subject JOYE reflected that PELTON was his parole advisor.

Mr. PELTON advised that he has known JOYE since 1938 or 1939, at which time he moved into the Seneca Hotel at 200 East Chestnut, where JOYE resides. He advised that he had no business associations of any kind with JOYE. Mr. PELTON stated that he agreed to act as JOYE's parole advisor after JOYE had met him in the lobby of the hotel one evening and requested him to do so. He stated this request was necessary because HARRY ASH, who had originally agreed to be JOYE's parole advisor, had requested to be relieved of this responsibility.

PELTON stated that he is presently engaged as a flour broker, with offices at 327 South La Salle Street, and that he had formerly been an executive of the Fleischmann Yeast Company for 27 years. PELTON further stated that all of his associations with JOYE were of a social nature, but since agreeing to act as his parole advisor, he has seen him between ten and twelve times a month, that he has checked up on various places of employment and verified subject's employment. He stated that at the present time, to his knowledge, the subject is engaged as an assistant to CHRIS CARSONS, of the Carsons Enterprises, Inc., and that the subject also operates a small plastic molding business with offices at 1148 West Erie Street.

Mr. PELTON advised that it is his opinion that the subject has made a sincere effort to abide by the terms of his parole and that he is satisfied the subject has severed all connection he may have had with any of the hoodlum element in this city and elsewhere.

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The following investigation was conducted by SAs PHILIP C. DUNNE and DANIEL J. McCARTHY:

CHARLES J. JOYE of 200 East Chestnut Street, who has had his name legally changed to that spelling from GIOE, was interviewed November 29, 1952, at the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Mr. JOYE advised that he had his name legally changed from the spelling of GIOE to JOYE at Chicago, Illinois, in 1935.

He stated that he was born in Chicago, Illinois, on February 6, 1904; that his father, JOSEPH GIOE, and his mother, ROSE DAMATO GIOE, were both born in Italy, were married there, and came to the United States sometime prior to 1900. He further advised that he has only one brother, ANTHONY GIOE, who presently resides in the vicinity of Chicago and Cicero Avenues, and who formerly resided at 5510 West Iowa about two years ago; that his brother had been married but has been divorced for the past ten years and has no children. He stated his brother is presently employed as a moving picture operator.

JOYE stated that he attended school through the eighth grade, attending the George Washington School in Chicago, Illinois, and went to work at an early age as a messenger boy. JOYE stated that he has been married twice; that his first wife was OPAL CRAIG whom he married at Indianola, Iowa, in 1933, and divorced at Chicago, Illinois, sometime in 1940. He stated there were no children as a result of this marriage, but that his wife had [redacted] of [redacted] to him. He stated that he married his second wife, ALBERTA McDONALD, in 1942, and that there were no children of this marriage, but that she had [redacted] who was married to [redacted] He stated that his [redacted] had been employed by him for a short time [redacted] and was also employed as a [redacted] for the Mary Ann Baking Company located at Palmer Avenue and Cicero. b6 b7C

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JOYE advised that both of his parents are dead. He further stated that his wife at the present time, and for approximately four years, has an interest in the Angelo Restaurants, and that there are at present two restaurants in existence, one at Ogden and Erie and the other at Damen and Lawrence. JOYE stated that his wife purchased a one-third interest in these restaurants in 1948 and that her partners are PETER J. MARUCA and CHARLES SIGONA, and that the chain originally consisted of three restaurants, but the one on Wilson Avenue had been sold about a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT

Past Employment

JOYE advised that prior to his conviction in instant case he had been associated in the operation of the "race wire" service in Chicago. He also stated that he had a financial interest in Don The Beachcomber at 101 East Walton Place. He advised that he, together with MIKE FRITZEL and JOE JACOBS, held a leasehold on the property at 101 East Walton Place and that they had brought one DON BEACHCOMBER into the business and that BEACHCOMBER held a 50 per cent interest in the business. JOYE stated that he, FRITZEL and JACOBS each owned a 16-2/3 per cent interest and that in 1942 he gave his interest to his wife. JOYE further advised that his wife sold her interest in this business to FRITZEL and JACOBS in 1944, but he did not recall what price she had received.

Employment Since His Parole

JOYE advised that upon his release on parole from Leavenworth Penitentiary on August 13, 1947, he went to work for the Consolidated Wire and associated companies at 1635 South Clinton Street at a salary of $75 a week. He stated that his duties with Consolidated Wire consisted of screening new business ventures and general leg work for PAUL MANN, who is the owner of this company. He advised that he has known Mr. MANN for

approximately twelve or thirteen years, that to the best of his recollection he first met him when MANN was a customer at Don the Beachcomber's, and that he and MANN also resided in the same building at 4300 Marine Drive a number of years ago. JOYE advised that he considered MANN to be a close personal friend of his and that he still sees him socially.

Information contained in the files of the Chicago Office concerning PAUL MANN will be set forth later in this report.

JOYE further advised that in July, 1948, his parole was revoked and that he subsequently won his release on a writ of habeas corpus. He stated that after his release on the writ of habeas corpus he went into business with one FRANK PANTALEO in a partnership under the name of the Calumet Construction Company. He advised that he invested $5,000 in this business at the time of its inception, which money he stated he had had prior to his release. He further advised that the Calumet Construction Company is still in business, with offices at 1148 West Erie Street, but presently is in the process of liquidation.

JOYE stated that FRANK PANTALEO is a young man whom he has known for a number of years, that PANTALEO had been in the service during the war in the Engineers and that when he met him some time in 1948, PANTALEO was endeavoring to operate a small construction company. JOYE advised that after going into business with PANTALEO they erected several outdoor movie theaters, built some homes, and that he had contracts with the Chicago White Sox Baseball Club and several other big organizations in the city. He stated that after his connection with the Calumet Construction Company became generally known and publicized in the papers, they lost a great deal of their business, and consequently are presently liquidating the same. JOYE further advised that PANTALEO has been known to his family for many years and that so far as he knows, PANTALEO has no record.

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No information concerning FRANK PANTALEO was found in the files of the Chicago Office.

JOYE further advised that in September, 1951, he went to work for the Carsons Enterprises, Inc., as an administrative assistant to CHRIS CARSONS, president of the company. Carsons Enterprises, Inc., operate a string of sandwich and ice cream shops under the trade name Peter Pan and have about eight or nine such shops in the City of Chicago. JOYE stated that his salary in this capacity is $150 a week. He advised that his duties with the company consist of general administrative work for the president, handling of personnel and labor problems, and that because of connections he has in the city, he is able to obtain merchandise for a lower price than CARSONS could.

JOYE stated that he first met Mr. CARSONS around October, 1950; that he is not certain as to who introduced him to him, but he believes it might have been LOUIS PELTON, who is JOYE's parole supervisor and who as a food processor sells merchandise to Carsons Enterprises, Inc.

JOYE advised that Mr. CARSONS has sold his interest in the Peter Pan shops and that the transfer to the owner will be effective as of February, 1953. He stated that at the present time he does not know exactly what employment he is going to seek when the transfer takes place. He advised that CARSONS is contemplating the opening of a restaurant in Miami Beach but stated he did not believe that he would to go Miami Beach with Mr. CARSONS and was not contemplating investing any money in this venture. JOYE advised that at the present time he is merely an employee and has no other financial interest in the Carsons Enterprises, Inc.

No information concerning CHRIS CARSONS was located in the files of the Chicago Office.

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When first interviewed on November 29, 1952, JOYE failed to disclose that he had any other source of income, other than his salary as an employee of the Carson Enterprises. Subsequent investigation disclosed that JOYE was the owner of the Consolidated Molding Company at 2413 Clybourn Avenue, Chicago.

Upon being interviewed by SA DANIEL J. MC CARTHY on December 2, 1952, JOYE admitted that he was the owner of the Consolidated Molding Company. He stated that his only reason for not disclosing that in the prior interview is the fact that when his association with any business became known through publication in newspapers, it resulted in a definite loss of income and, as in the case of the Calumet Construction Company, necessitated the liquidation of the company. JOYE advised that the Consolidated Molding Company was organized as a corporation in June, 1952. He stated that PAUL MANN is president of this company, CHRIS CARSONS is secretary and treasurer and [redacted] is the [redacted] JOYE stated that he is actually the sole owner of this organization and that net income from the same since July has been approximately $500 a month. He stated that the office of this company is located at 1148 Erie Street, although the plant itself is located at 2413 Clybourn Avenue. b6 b7C

JOYE advised that he purchased a molding machine from the Blackhawk Molding Company, that at the present time he has only one account for whom he is doing any work, the Tote-Brush Company. He stated he has been unable to purchase additional molding machines but if he could do so, he would be able to increase the volume of his business tremendously.

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PAYMENT OF BACK INCOME TAXES
BY UNKNOWN PERSONS

JOYE advised that the government at no time has had any lien against him for any unpaid income taxes.

In connection with the payment of the past-due taxes of PAUL RICCA and LOUIS CAMPAGNA, JOYE denied knowing anything whatever about who contributed the money for the payment of these liens, who made the collections, or who made the payment. He stated the only knowledge he had of this matter is what he has read in the papers since his release.

JOYE advised that he has had no difficulty with the Internal Revenue Department regarding his income tax matters at any time.

PLANE TRIP FROM KANSAS CITY TO CHICAGO
AUGUST 13, 1947

JOYE advised that he, RICCA, and CAMPAGNA were all released from Leavenworth Penitentiary on August 13, 1947; that the three of them, together with four or five other individuals who were released at the same time, took a bus from Leavenworth to Kansas City, Kansas. He stated that upon their arrival at the Bus Depot at Kansas City they were met by EUGENE BERNSTEIN. JOYE stated that he had never before met Mr. BERNSTEIN and that the only time he has ever seen him since then was at a hearing on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus at Atlanta, Georgia. He further

advised that BERNSTEIN had four plane tickets to Chicago and that someone, he does not recall who, invited him to take the plane to Chicago, and that he accepted the invitation; that he called his wife to tell her he was coming by plane and the time of arrival. JOYE stated that the prison authorities had provided him with rail transportation to Chicago and that upon his arrival in Chicago he mailed this back to the penitentiary. He further said: "If I had known all the trouble and difficulty this plane trip was going to get me into, I would have walked to Chicago."

JOYE further stated that the four of them boarded the plane at Kansas City Airport and so far as he knows there were only four in their party. He advised that he did not know any other passengers on the plane except those in his immediate party. JOYE stated that upon his arrival at the airport in Chicago he was met by his wife and stepdaughter and went immediately to his residence at 200 East Chestnut Street.

THE RICCA WEDDING

JOYE advised that he did not attend the wedding reception of PAUL RICCA's daughter at the Blackstone Hotel in January of 1948. He stated that he had not received an invitation to do so and that even if he had been invited he would not have attended because of the possibility of violation of his parole by associating with other parolees or possible unsavory characters. He stated that he did not send a present to the bride and groom, and that he was not personally acquainted with and did not know the bridegroom or the bridegroom's family. JOYE further stated that he was not asked to make any contribution towards defraying the expenses of this reception, as is the custom in Italian weddings, and that he did not do so. JOYE also stated that he did not know who attended this wedding reception.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOYE advised that he resides at 200 East Chestnut, the Seneca Hotel, where he occupies a suite consisting of two bedrooms, a living room and kitchenette, with his wife, stepdaughter, and

stepdaughter's child. He stated he pays $175.00 a month rent for this apartment and that part of the living expenses are defrayed by his wife's income from the Angelo Restaurants.

JOYE further stated that he had owned a summer home at Voltz Lake near Wilmot, Wisconsin, which was in his wife's name, and that this property was sold about four years ago for the sum of $27,000.

JOYE stated that since his release on parole he has not associated with CAMPAGNA, RICCA, or any known police characters. He advised that he was acquainted with one TONY GIZZO, a known racketeer in Kansas City, Kansas, but stated that he had met GIZZO when he, JOYE, was connected with the racing wire service in Chicago and had "laid off" bets with GIZZO. He denied that he has had any association or contact with GIZZO since his release.

JOYE further stated that he made his application for parole in a routine manner, and so far as he knows it received nothing but routine attention. He stated he paid no money to anyone and knows of no one doing so on his behalf in order to expedite obtaining his release.

JOYE declined to make any statement concerning his present financial situation.

JOYE stated that he was transferred from Atlanta, Georgia, Penitentiary to Leavenworth, Kansas, Penitentiary in July, 1945. He stated that this transfer was probably brought about because of the fact that there had been a riot at the Atlanta Penitentiary in late spring or early summer of 1945 and that he, together with LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PAUL RICCA, PHILIP D'ANDREA and a busload of other prisoners, were transported from Atlanta to Leavenworth.

JOYE advised that he did not know MAURY HUGHES, that he did not employ Mr. HUGHES to represent him in having a mail fraud indictment against him dismissed, and insofar as he knows, no one employed HUGHES for him, and he has never paid a portionate

share of the fee to anyone.

JOYE also denied that he knew PAUL DILLON, stated that he had not employed DILLON to represent him in the parole hearing and had never seen or talked to Mr. DILLON until DILLON testified before the Kefauver Committee. He stated that he did not pay Mr. DILLON a fee and that so far as he knows, no one has done so on his behalf.

The files of the Chicago Office reflect that PAUL L. MANN was born in Russia in April of 1869. Since 1943, he is residing with his wife at the Park Dearborn Hotel, 1260 North Dearborn Street.

According to Hill's Reports, PAUL L. MANN is listed as the president of the Consolidated Wire and Associated Companies, with offices at 1635 South Clinton Street.

Hill's Reports also reflect that he is the former president of the Consolidated Engineering and Laboratory and president of the International Photographers Industry, Inc.

The file further reflects that MARCUS LIPSKY and LOU SCHNEIDER were arrested on August 28, 1946 by the Shreveport, Louisiana police for investigation. LIPSKY is reported to have admitted that PAUL MANN had financed everything he had been connected with or had purchased and stated that at that time he was indebted to PAUL MANN for $80,000. He is reported to have said that MANN had financed JAMES WEINBERG, a known fence and Chicago hoodlum, in practically all of his dealings. LIPSKY was reported to have been endeavoring to break into the slot machine racket in Louisiana and Texas and the liquor distribution business in Louisiana. The files further reflect that LIPSKY deposited two $50,000 checks payable to him and drawn by PAUL MANN in a Dallas bank, that these funds were to be used to purchase coin operated machine companies.

JOYE denied any knowledge of a JIMMY RYAN.

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Interview with CHRIS CARSON, President, Peter Pan Snack Shops, Inc.

CARSON was interviewed on December 1, 1952, by SAs EDWARD R. SECORE and JOHN L. BOYLE. Of particular interest was the fact that subject JOYE is presently employed by CARSON at a salary of $150 per week.

CARSON states he became acquainted with JOYE during the fall of 1951. JOYE frequently came into the Peter Pan Shop located at 50 East Oak Street, Chicago, Illinois. About September or October, 1951, two investigators from the Office of the States Attorney interviewed CARSON in connection with his acquaintance with JOYE. At this particular time, he did not know JOYE by name. The investigators then produced a picture of JOYE which he immediately recognized. The purpose of the interview was apparently to establish JOYE's whereabouts the night WILLIAM DRURY was murdered. CARSON upon seeing the picture states he then recalled that JOYE had been in his Oak Street shop on the night in question.

Sometime after his interview with the investigators, CARSON became better acquainted with JOYE. He claims he recognized JOYE as a man with ability to handle many problems. He also found that JOYE had good contacts around Chicago in the food business. In addition to this he felt he might be able to help JOYE by giving him a legitimate job. CARSON states there was no specific factor involved in his hiring JOYE, but that it was a combination of factors, including his growing friendship and genuine liking for JOYE. JOYE began his employment with the organization on October 1, 1951, at a salary of $150 per week. His salary is the same today.

CARSON states he knows JOYE has not taken him into his complete confidence and claims he actually knows very little about JOYE. He states he has seen the newspaper articles about JOYE but has no personal knowledge which would verify anything reported. He claims he had hopes the job he gave JOYE would help straighten him out, but admits he didn't think, in view of JOYE's background, that he was really in need of a job for the income. He states he knows JOYE's income is supplemented by JOYE's wife's interest in the ANGELO restaurants in the Chicago area.

CARSON has visited socially with JOYE and his wife, but states he knows very little about JOYE's activities outside his work for Peter Pan. CARSON states he does not know either of the other subjects.

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CARSON states the only parties having any financial interest in the Peter Pan Company are his wife, his uncle, JAMES MARKS, one ABE EHRLICH and himself. He denies that JOYE has any interest whatever in the Company. He insists there was no pressure of any kind involved in his hiring JOYE and that theirs is a normal employer-employee relationship, and that he could fire JOYE at any time if he found it necessary.

Asfar as specific duties, CARSON states JOYE does not have any particular part of the business to handle. JOYE does some personnel work, hiring and firing employees; some purchasing and assists CARSON in any particular problems that might arise. CARSON claims JOYE has never introduced him to any persons who contributed financially or in any other manner to the business.

CARSON started the Peter Pan Company in 1946. Prior to that he operated the Toasty Shop, 1744 North Central, Amundsen Grill at Foster and Damen, and was a driver-salesman for the LLOYD HARRIS Pie Company. CARSON states he has recently sold his interest in the PETER PAN Company to the Smith Management Company and the new owners will take over February 1, 1953. CARSON states he plans to move to Miami, Florida, where he will operate just one Peter Pan Shop. He states he does not have any plans at present to take JOYE with him to Florida.

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JCW/jeb

The following interview was conducted by SA FRANK H. MOORE and JOE C. WHEELER on December 2, 1952, since information furnished by the United States Probation Officer, Chicago, indicated that GIOE was employed by the Consolidated Wire Company, 1635 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois, from his release on parole in 1947.

PAUL MANN, a partner in the operation of the Consolidated Wire Company with his brother JOSEPH MANN, advised that CHARLES GIOE was employed by him as a salesman for the Consolidated Wire Company upon his release on parole in 1947. MANN had been acquainted with GIOE prior to his arrest and sentence in 1943, at which time both he and GIOE lived in the building at 4300 Marine Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

GIOE began his employment with the Consolidated Wire Company on September 16, 1947. This employment was terminated on July 19, 1948, when GIOE's parole was revoked and he was reincarcerated. During the entire period of employment, he drew $75 per week. MANN stated that he did not know the reason why GIOE did not return to the employment of the Consolidated Wire Company. He does not know whether this was the decision of GIOE or the decision of the court but it was not a decision by the Consolidated Wire Company.

When GIOE was first employed, his duties were that of a salesman on the street, however, GIOE found this to be embarrassing because of the numerous questions which were asked of him. MANN could not state the length of time that GIOE was actually on the street working as a salesman but used the expression "almost no time at all". GIOE was then brought in off the street for the purpose of assisting PAUL MANN in the development of new products such as plastic lamps, and for the purpose of considering plastic potentials and markets. The Consolidated Wire Company went into this field but has since terminated this line of business.

GIOE is not related in any way to the MANN family. Neither GIOE nor anyone related to him have any financial interest in the Consolidated Wire Company. MANN stated that his only interest was the $75 per week which was paid to him while he was on the payroll of the company.

MANN does not know PAUL RICCA or LOUIS CAMPAGNA, except having met CAMPAGNA at the United States District Court in Atlanta. He did not attend the wedding of MARY RICCA. He presently associates socially with GIOE. He stated that he gave him a job upon his release from the penitentiary to assist him in making a social adjustment. He feels that this adjustment has been successfully made.

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JCW/jeb

GIOE, according to PAUL MANN, now operates the Consolidated Molding Company on Clybourn Avenue, Chicago. MANN owns no interest and has had no interest in this concern. MANN indicated that he had suggested to GIOE that he considered going into the plastic business, and that such an account as the Tote Brush Company would be sufficient to carry the business. When GIOE bought the machine to go into business, MANN loaned him money which has now been repaid. MANN stated that he does not know how GIOE is making out in this business at the present time.

GIOE was also in the construction business for a while but did not do very well.

PAUL MANN stated that he did not participate in any way in the income tax settlement or in raising the bond for GIOE, CAMPAGNA or RICCA.

PAUL MANN was subsequently recontacted for further information regarding the Consolidated Molding Company. He stated GIOE went into the plastic business about the early summer, 1952. At that time he paid by check for one of GIOE's machines in the amount of approximately $5000. This is the amount of the loan which has since been repaid by GIOE. The Consolidated Molding Company, as MANN recalls the name to be, is located in the building on North Clybourn Avenue where the Gem Die Company was formerly located, and where the Totebrush Company is now located. This is 2411 North Clybourn.

It is to be noted that a copy of the opinion of United States District Court Judge E. MARVIN UNDERWOOD, Northern District of Georgia, rendered on September 18, 1951 at Atlanta, Georgia in the Habeas Corpus proceeding of LOUIS CAMPAGNA and CHARLES GIOE set forth information regarding GIOE's activities as an employee of PAUL MANN and the Consolidated Wire Company. GIOE's investigation for the Consolidated Wire Company concerning the Gem Die and Mold Company is mentioned. Consolidated Wire then purchased an interest in the Gem Die and Mold Company. The name of Gem Die and Mold Company was later changed to Totebrush Company. While Consolidated Wire Company owned Gem Die and Mold Company, GIOE performed no duties for Gem.

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FBJ:VLS

INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM ENGSTROM,
BOOKEEPER FOR CALUMET CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY AND CONSOLIDATED MOLDING COMPANY

The following investigation was conducted on December 2, 1952 by SAs JOHN L. BOYLE and FRANCIS B. JENKINS:

WILLIAM ENGSTROM was interviewed at his office, 1148 West Erie Street. The principal purpose of the interview with ENGSTROM was to determine the extent of participation of CHARLES GIOE in the operations of the Calumet Construction Company and the Consolidated Molding Company, both of which are listed as having offices at 1148 West Erie Street.

ENGSTROM advised that he had been originally retained by FRANK PANTALEO as bookkeeper for the Calumet Construction Company. He stated the construction company had originated as a partnership between CHARLES GIOE and FRANK PANTALEO in July or August of 1949 but that he had never seen any legal partnership papers setting up the company. He believed the original investment by GIOE consisted of $5,000 in cash with PANTALEO contributing tools and equipment as well as approximately two or three thousand dollars in cash. The profits of the business were split on a fifty-fifty basis. The company engaged in general contracting. During the operation, according to ENGSTROM, GIOE was active in soliciting business, collecting debts, public relations, etc., but not in the actual manual work involved in the constructing business. This company maintained a banking account at the National Security Bank and checks were signed by either or both of the partners. ENGSTROM recalled that net income for each partner from the operations of the business was approximately eight to ten thousand dollars in 1950 and approximately $9,000 in 1951 for each partner. He stated he, ENGSTROM, had prepared the income tax returns for the company as well as helping GIOE prepare his personal income tax returns during these years.

He stated the business had ceased operating under its own name in February, 1952 although there were several delinquent accounts which were still outstanding. This break up in the business was allegedly due to the fact that collections had been hard to make and that several disagreements had arisen between PANTALEO and GIOE because of the manner in which PANTALEO had been handling several of the contracting jobs. ENGSTROM added that PANTALEO is now in business for himself, operating out of his home at 2714 North Kimball Avenue.

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FBJ:OH

Concerning the Consolidated Molding Company, ENGSTROM stated the office is listed at 1148 West Erie Street but that the plant is actually located at 2714 North Clybourn. ENGSTROM recalled that this company was incorporated by PAUL MANN and several other men whose names he could not recall and that GIOE is listed as an employee whose position, he believed, to be manager with a salary of $500.00 per month. He stated the incorporation papers were drawn up by attorney ALBERT J. DEUTCH of 1 LaSalle Street, in approximately July, 1952. ENGSTROM believed GIOE invested the money to buy a machine used in the business as well as two or three thousand dollars in cash to set up a checking account at the National Security Bank.

It should be noted that in connection with the above two companies, ENGSTROM stated he did not have the books at his office at the time of the interview and stated they were in the possession of GIOE, PANTALEO, or MANN.

On December 3, 1952, ENGSTROM and GIOE were contacted at the offices of the Consolidated Molding Company and made available the books of the Calumet Construction Company and the Consolidated Molding Company for review by this office. These books which have been obtained will be reviewed and the results set forth at a later date.

INTERVIEW WITH FRANK V. PANTALEO

On December 3, 1952, FRANK V. PANTALEO was interviewed at the Chicago office by Special Agents JOHN L. BOYLE and FRANCIS B. JENKINS inasmuch as he had been a partner with CHARLES GIOE in the operation of the Calumet Construction Company. PANTALEO, who resides at 2714 North Kimball, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he had known GIOE all his life having been raised in the same neighborhood with him but was not acquainted with any of the other subjects of this case.

After being discharged from the Marine Corps in November, 1945, PANTALEO began working as an individual maintenance contractor. PANTALEO found that he was taking on more work than he could handle as an individual and for that reason was interested in expanding his operation.

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FBJ:OH

Early in 1949 he recalls meeting subject GIOE in a restaurant. They began discussing the matter of contracting business and PANTALEO suggested that together in a partnership they might be able to make some money. Based on this discussion, the partnership known as the Calumet Construction Company was formed.

CHARLES GIOE invested $5,000.00 to establish his interest in the partnership. PANTALEO owned a truck and some equipment and these, together with his experience and knowledge of the construction business, were his investment.

PANTALEO stated he did all the estimating, supervising, and other field work. He stated GIOE spent several hours a day in the office handling the telephone calls, furnishing instructions to the various suppliers and subcontractors and doing other miscellaneous clerical duties.

PANTALEO stated that each received something less than $6,000.00 in 1949; approximately $7,000.00 each in 1950 and $7,500.00 each in 1951.

Because of collection problems, labor problems, and other difficulties arising in connection with various jobs, PANTALEO stated they decided to dissolve their partnership. For all intents and purposes, the partnership was dissolved by the end of 1951. Any business reflected on the books and records in 1952 are collection matters and certain other matters necessary in the completion of contracts already begun.

PANTALEO stated he now operates again as an individual contractor and so operates out of his home at 2714 North Kimball, Chicago, Illinois.

PANTALEO was asked if he could furnish any information in connection with subject GIOE's activities outside those specifically relative to the Calumet Construction Company. PANTALEO claims he was with GIOE at least three or four nights a week for at least part of those nights. He said their activities on these particular nights consisted of having dinner, visiting at each other's homes, playing pinochle, and watching television.

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FBJ:OH

PANTALEO stated that he knows of no associates GIOE may have had since being paroled from prison.

PANTALEO stated there was no one specific factor on which his partnership with subject GIOE was based. He stated it was a combination of factors including his long friendship with GIOE, the fact that he had a genuine liking for GIOE, that GIOE was probably in a position to invest money in the business and that he may have some contacts which could bring business to the company.

PANTALEO claimed that he has no knowledge whatever concerning the organization or the affairs of the Consolidated Molding Company.

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DJM:mrs

INTERVIEW WITH MIKE FRITZEL

The following investigation was conducted by SA DANIEL J. MC CARTHY:

MIKE FRITZEL, one of the owners of Fritzel's Restaurant, located at State and Lake Streets, was interviewed on December 1, 1952. Mr. FRITZEL advised in 1939 or 1940, he was not sure which, CHARLES JOYE, JOE JACOBS and himself acquired the leasehold on the property at 101 East Walton Place, Chicago, and that the premises were then occupied by a restaurant. He stated they brought DON BEACHCOMBER into the business and that BEACHCOMBER owned a 50 percent interest, the remaining 50 per cent being divided equally between himself, JACOBS and JOYE. Mr. FRITZEL advised that to the best of his recollection JOYE disposed of his interest to his, JOYE's wife, in 1942 or 1943, and that subsequently he and JACOBS purchased her interest in the business. He did not recall what price was paid for this interest.

He further advised that at the present time the business is owned by CORA SUND, who is the divorced wife of DON BEACHCOMBER, and who owns a 50 per cent interest. The remaining 50 per cent is equally divided between himself and his partner BILL JACOBS.

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FWM:fpl

REVIEW OF FILES AT THE UNITED STATES
PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
REGARDING PAUL DE LUCIA

The following investigation was conducted on November 14, 1952, by Special Agents JOHN R. PHILIPS, JR. and FRANCIS W. MATTHYS.

The file at the Probation Office disclosed that the first information concerning the wedding of DE LUCIA's daughter was in a running memorandum prepared by Probation Officer JOSEPH G. COLOSIMO for the file, reflecting a brief summary of each contact he had with DE LUCIA. The first mention of the wedding was dated October 22, 1947 to the effect that DE LUCIA stated that he bought two Cadillac cars, one for himself, and one for his daughter, MARY, who expected to marry in 1948. At that time, DE LUCIA asked COLOSIMO if he could attend his daughter's wedding in the spring of 1948, and he was told that such attendance would in no way effect his parole as long as he kept himself inconspicuous and brought no embarrassment to the officer or the Parole Board. The next mention of this wedding was dated December 30, 1947, when DE LUCIA told COLOSIMO that his daughter, MARY, was getting married in January, 1948, and that a reception would be held at the Palmer House Hotel. The next reference to the wedding appeared under date of April 12, 1948, in an entry in the running memorandum stating that COLOSIMO had lunch with DE LUCIA at the Palmer House where he showed DE LUCIA an article in the St. Louis Post Dispatch (not further described). It was stated that DE LUCIA was amused at the article and remarked that there were only 20 guests at the wedding breakfast and 500 guests at the reception of his daughter's wedding. DE LUCIA said the news story was a "bunch of lies".

Under date of May 27, 1947 (this date immediately follows an entry dated May 26, 1948), COLOSIMO noted that he discussed source of income with DE LUCIA, and examined an accounting book which DE LUCIA had in his desk. DE LUCIA said he would furnish officer with a full financial report at the end of the year when all information became available from his farm operation. This information was furnished to Mr. URICH, Parole Executive, Washington, D.C. by notation on DE LUCIA's monthly report for May, 1948.

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The next and final entry in the running memorandum concerning the wedding appeared under date of July 9, 1948, and is being set forth verbatim:

"7/9/48 DE LUCIA in office with officer and Mr. FISHER. He said he had evidence to prove that he did not pay for the wedding from his own funds and had receipts which were in the name of ALEX PONZIO and not his. He also has a list of all the contributors at the wedding and that he will prove that the wedding expenses were paid from cash contributions of the guests. He also said he has not associated with anyone of poor reputation and is able to prove that in Court or to the Parole Board. He did say that he had some more dealings to complete with FRANCIS G. CURRY on the purchase of the farm machinery which CURRY had left him to buy so he could use on the farm. It was suggested to him that he deal by correspondence through his bookkeeper rather than try to contact CURRY personally. He agreed to follow through on the plan and had the consent to do so on the approval of the officer and Mr. FISHER, Chief, who concurred. Mr. DE LUCIA said it was foolish for one to think that he would violate the conditions of his parole which was granted to him. He did not or ever intended to make a move without advising the Probation Officer first and so far he has communicated with the officer on all matters concerning himself, his farm, etc. In closing his remarks to the officer, Mr. DE LUCIA said 'It is an honor to be on parole and I never had any intentions of ever violating my parole and if I have to go back to prison, I will die there and I intend to fight this thing through because I am not a violator as others would want to make you believe'.

JGC:AN"

There was also in the file, two sheets of yellow lined paper with pencil notes appearing to be notes taken during the conference quoted immediately above. These notes are set forth as follows:

"7/9/48 Wedding Note Total Expenses $25,657.07.
Bills - name of ALEX PONZIO. Saw bills.
Wedding reception was paid for from monies received.

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Has a list of all the contributors. Contributions more than enough to cover wedding.
Has a record of all monies contributed and names and addresses of guests.
Wedding bills paid 1/26/48 Blackstone Hotel.
If a showdown (illegible, but believed to be showdown) witnesses are willing to testify."

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FWM:fpl

INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH COLOSIMO,
PAROLE OFFICER, REGARDING DE LUCIA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN R. PHILIPS, JR. and FRANCIS W. MATTHYS.

Mr. COLOSIMO advised that in October, 1947, during a routine contact with PAUL DE LUCIA at his farm, DE LUCIA told him that his daughter, MARY, was to be married and he desired to know whether or not he would be permitted to attend this wedding. COLOSIMO told the subject that he could attend but cautioned him to be careful not to do anything questionable or cause any embarrassment to himself or the Parole Officer, pointing out to DE LUCIA that he, COLOSIMO, considered it a father's duty to attend and to participate at his daughter's wedding.

Again in December, 1947, during a routine contact with DE LUCIA at his home, the wedding was mentioned and again DE LUCIA sought permission to participate, this time telling COLOSIMO that the reception would cost some money but that the cost would be paid not from DE LUCIA's funds but from those funds contributed to the bridal couple. COLOSIMO again gave DE LUCIA permission.

In July, 1948, shortly after the issuance of the first parole violator's warrant for DE LUCIA, and his subsequent release on a writ of habeas corpus, COLOSIMO and his superior CHARLES W. FISHER determined to learn from DE LUCIA the true facts concerning the source of the wedding reception funds. They called DE LUCIA to their office where he was interviewed by both COLOSIMO and Mr. FISHER. According to COLOSIMO, at that time DE LUCIA displayed to him the receipted bills covering the cost of the wedding reception. COLOSIMO noted that these bills were all made to one ALEX PONZIO, reported to be the father of the groom. DE LUCIA also showed to COLOSIMO a black bound guest book in which there was a list of all the attending guests totalling about 735. Following the guests' names was the amount of his gift to the bridal couple. According to COLOSIMO the amounts were already added up showing a total in excess of $50,000. COLOSIMO said that DE LUCIA told him and FISHER that the cost of the

wedding reception was paid from these gifts and that none of the cost was borne by him. COLOSIMO made no notes of any of the names or announcements from this guest book or from the bills displayed by DE LUCIA but he recalled the names TONY ACCARDO, CHARLES GIOE, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, and possibly others of a similar name being listed as donors. COLOSIMO stated that to his knowledge none of these persons, who were of questionable reputation, actually attended the wedding affair but had sent themgifts of cash.

COLOSIMO stated that following this interview with DE LUCIA, he and his superior Mr. FISHER were satisfied that DE LUCIA had not misrepresented the January, 1948 Parole Report when he omitted the wedding expenditures therefrom. As a consequence, they considered the matter so far as their office was concerned, to be closed.

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FWM/hms

INTERVIEW OF PAUL DE LUCIA,
wa. Paul Ricca

On November 29, 1952, PAUL DE LUCIA was interviewed by SA's MARIO GREGORIO and FRANCIS W. MATTHYS at his residence, 812 North Lathrop, River Forest, Illinois. DE LUCIA advised that he had consulted his attorney prior to this interview and had been advised by his attorney to answer all questions to the best of his ability, but that it would not be necessary for him to go into detail on matters that had previously been discussed by him in many previous interviews.

The Wedding Reception

DE LUCIA'S daughter, MARY, was keeping company in 1946 with ALEX PONZIO and had visited DE LUCIA at the penitentiary telling him that she and ALEX planned to be married but that because she desired that her father give her away at the altar it was her intention to await her father's release from jail before setting the wedding date. She had no knowledge as to when the father would be released, according to DE LUCIA, nor had he himself any information regarding his release and, therefore, he recommended to her that she not postpone the wedding because of the indefinite wait that might be incurred.

When in August, 1947 he was released on parole, he contacted his friend, TOM KELLY, the manager of St. Hubert's Grill on Plymouth Court in Chicago, Illinois, within a week or two after regaining his freedom and asked him to assist in making the arrangements in obtaining a ballroom, an orchestra, flowers, and other things incidental to a large wedding reception. With the help of KELLY, the Blackstone Hotel was engaged for the wedding breakfast and reception as was Buddy Moreno's Band and flowers from Mangels. KELLY even went so far as to take MARY DE LUCIA to Blum's on South Michigan Avenue where MARY purchased her trousseau.

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FWM/hms

The breakfast and the reception took place at the Blackstone Hotel on January 24, 1948. To the best of his recollection some 700 to 800 guests attended including friends and relatives of the DE LUCIAS and PONZIOS. Each of the guests, as is customary in Italian weddings, contributed cash gifts to the bride and groom at the time of the reception. This money was given usually in envelopes, sometimes with identifying names of the donor, other times with no identifying information on them. A total or approximately $32,000 to $33,000 was contributed. This money after the reception was brought to his home by "the kids" prior to their leaving on their honeymoon. It was his recollection that they stayed at the Blackstone Hotel for about two days before leaving town on their wedding trip. Much of the money was in large bills, particularly $100 bills, some was in small denominations and for convenience in carrying and handling it he changed much of the small money into $100 bills of his own and on January 26, 1948 he personally paid all the bills incurred on account of the reception with the money which was collected at the reception. The receipts he obtained were made out in the name of Mrs. ALEX PONZIO except one which was in the name of ALEX PONZIO. In addition to the receipt to the bills at the hotel and for the florist and the orchestra, there were a few incidental bills amounting to a few thousand dollars. He has no receipts to back up these bills. After the payment of all bills there was, as he recalled, $2,000 or $3,000 remaining which the newly married couple used on their wedding trip to New York.

He made available the receipts which reflected that the Music Corporation of America, 430 North Michigan Boulevard, was paid $1,000 on January 28, 1948 in full payment; that Blum's, Inc., 624 South Michigan Avenue, on January 26, 1948 was paid by cash $9889.59; that Mangel Florist, 21 East Monroe Street, on January 26, 1948 was paid by cash $2442.90; and that the Blackstone Hotel, Michigan Avenue at Balbo Drive on January 26, 1948 was paid $12,324.58. The total amount of the receipts which DE LUCIA had and made available is $25,657.07.

DE LUCIA stated that he had a list of the wedding guests who contributed to the bridal couple which list showed the amounts that each contributor made. He stated that, of course, those contributions which were unidentified are not on the list. He showed this list to Mr. JOSEPH COLOSIMO, who was at that time his parole officer who examined it but did not keep it inasmuch as the parole officer had no need for the list and no one else ever showed any interest in it, he was not too careful in maintaining it and at the present time it is mislaid. He is certain that he did not destroy the list but he is unable to locate it.

Airplane Trip from Kansas City, Missouri, to Chicago

With reference to the airplane trip from Kansas City, Missouri, to Chicago, Illinois, immediately following his release from Leavenworth Penitentiary on parole, he explained that Attorney BERNSTEIN, who was his attorney, had come to Kansas City, Missouri, with two airplane tickets, one for BERNSTEIN himself and the other for LOUIS CAMPAGNA, whom BERNSTEIN had expected was the only one who would be released to return with him. However, when BERNSTEIN arrived they found that not only CAMPAGNA but DE LUCIA and GIOE had also been released and it was necessary that the two tickets held in BERNSTEIN'S name be exchanged for four tickets. DE LUCIA insisted that there were but four people in their party returning on this plane to Chicago and he identified them as BERNSTEIN, GIOE, CAMPAGNA, and himself, DE LUCIA. He stated that very likely the question concerning six tickets held in BERNSTEIN'S name arose because of the exchange of tickets and suggested that very likely the other two tickets were re-used without the name having been changed.

DE LUCIA'S Back Income Tax Settlement

DE LUCIA stated that the government had made a claim against him for $50,000 to $60,000 in back taxes. This tax assessment was paid by his attorney BERNSTEIN with monies contributed by unidentified friends of DE LUCIA. He insisted that he has absolutely no information concerning the identity of these

contributors. However, he stated it is his intention to eventually repay these contributors after his parole has been served. He stated that because he is on parole he is unable to mingle with the people who would know the identity of these contributors and hence is unable to learn who they are. He is confident that when he is free to come and go as he pleases he will be able to identify them and then if they are still alive will repay them.

Associates and Activities

DE LUCIA asserts that his activities are confined to his home with the exception of a biweekly trip to Camp Atterbury, Indiana, to visit his son who is in the artillery and stationed at that camp or to frequent trips to Long Beach, Indiana, where his daughter and son-in-law, MARY and ALEX PONZIO, now reside. For these trips he has blanket authority from his parole officer. According to him, he does not associate with any of his old friends and his only visitors are relatives. His living expenses are paid out of his capital inasmuch as he has no regular source of income. This capital he acquired for the most part, he states, through the sale of his farm in Kendall County, Illinois, in 1951 for $60,000. According to DE LUCIA, he paid $32,000 for the farm in 1941. He had a mortgage on the farm which had to be paid off and he had incurred a debt of $31,000 to FRANCIS CURRY, of Joliet, Illinois, for the purchase of farm machinery.

During the period of DE LUCIA'S confinement, CURRY rented the farm from DE LUCIA for an amount equal to the regular mortgage and tax payments and CURRY through the operation of the farm maintained all of the profits therefrom. At the present time there is some difference of opinion between DE LUCIA and CURRY as to the amount of money owing between them but DE LUCIA states that this difference of opinion will wait until his parole expires at which time through personal negotiations they will reach a settlement. He explained that this wait is necessary because his parole officer will not permit him to contact CURRY because of CURRY'S criminal background.

DE LUCIA denied any knowledge of a JIMMY MAN.

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WMH:prm

The following investigation regarding PAUL DE LUCIA, alias PAUL RICCA, was conducted by SA WALTER M. HIGGS, Jr. on November 29 and December 1, 1952:

Investigation in the Neighborhood
of PAUL DE LUCIA, alias Paul Ricca,
812 North Lathrop, River Forest, Illinois

Mr. BEN FILLICHIO, 820 North Lathrop, co-owner of Rush Liquor Stores, 761 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that PAUL DE LUCIA of 812 North Lathrop has been well known to him as a neighbor for several years but that he would have to consult his attorney before talking further about anything. Mr. FILLICHIO agreed that after consulting his attorney, if he desired to comment further concerning PAUL DE LUCIA, he would contact this Agent. FILLICHIO never attempted to contact this Agent, and subsequent efforts to contact FILLICHIO produced negative results.

Detective PAT DALEY of the Detective Bureau, Chicago Police Department, advised that BEN FILLICHIO, alias "FOGGIE" was the bigshot in the gambling set-up in the vicinity of Roosevelt Road and Halstead Street during 1948.

Mr. RAYMOND L. McVEAN, 753 North Ashland Avenue, who is employed as an attorney for the Office of Price Stabilization, advised that he has been aware of the presence in the neighborhood of PAUL RICCA as the occupant of the residence located at 812 North Lathrop. Mr. McVEAN said that neither he nor any of his family has ever seen any of the members of the RICCA household and therefore would be able to identify them only through photographs which had been published in various newspapers. Mr. McVEAN said that he does not know any of PAUL RICCA's activities during the last five years and does not know what type of business in which he engages, but added that RICCA and his family are almost always at home. Mr. McVEAN said that he has observed only a few visitors going to the RICCA residence but said that he is unable to identify any of these individuals. Mr. McVEAN concluded that RICCA and his family are excellent neighbors from the standpoint of being well behaved and tending to their own affairs.

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WHM:prm

Mrs. NELL MANZO, 815 North Ashland, advised that she moved into her present residence during 1948 and that no one in her family had been acquainted with any of the members of the RICCA household prior to that time. Mrs. MANZO said that although the RICCA's have a large number of visitors to their home, there is never any disturbance or unusual noise around the residence. Mrs. MANZO said that it is her opinion that the majority of the visitors to the RICCA household are relatives. Mrs. MANZO also said that the business activities, the identity of visitors to the RICCA household, as well as any friends or associates of PAUL RICCA are unknown to her. Mrs. MANZO added that Mr. RICCA rarely leaves his place of residence and that she knows nothing of his activities for the past five years.

Mr. HENRY M. HENRIKSEN, 807 North Ashland, advised that he is the treasurer of the John R. Thompson Restaurants in Chicago, Illinois, and said that he knows PAUL RICCA only through articles appearing in the various newspapers in the Chicago area. Mr. HENRIKSEN said that he resided in the neighborhood prior to the time Mr. RICCA occupied his present residence and that all during this period Mr. RICCA has been an outstanding resident of the neighborhood in that he maintains his property in excellent condition and causes no disturbances of any description in the neighborhood. Mr. HENRIKSEN said that he has never seen PAUL RICCA personally, nor has he seen any of his associates visit him at his home. Mr. HENRIKSEN added that it would appear that PAUL RICCA is always at home, but said he does not know what type of business in which Mr. RICCA is engaged.

Mr. ALBERT H. GILBERT, 752 North Lathrop, a sales engineer employed by the Ahlberg Bearing Company, Chicago, advised that he has resided at his present residence for the past seven years and stated that PAUL DE LUCIA and his family were occupants of their present residence at the time he moved into the neighborhood. Mr. GILBERT said that he has no knowledge concerning the business activities or the associates of Mr. PAUL DE LUCIA, pointing out that Mr. DE LUCIA never associates with the other residents of the neighborhood. Mr. GILBERT said that it is so seldom when he observes Mr. DE LUCIA outside of his residence that he doubts whether or not he could identify Mr. DE LUCIA if he met him on the street. Mr. GILBERT said that Mr. DE LUCIA and his family are excellent neighbors and that the only un-

usual activity observed in connection with the DE LUCIA household was the fact that all visitors to the DE LUCIA home either parked their cars or alighted from taxicabs in front of Mr. GILBERT's residence and walked north across the intersection of Lathrop and Chicago Avenue to the home of PAUL DE LUCIA.

Mrs. FRED HUMMEL, 829 North Lathrop, advised that she has known PAUL RICCA by reputation and has been one of his neighbors for the past five years but has absolutely no knowledge concerning any of Mr. RICCA's activities or the names and activities or the names and activities of any members of his family. Mrs. HUMMEL refused to say anything further, pointing out that she had absolutely no information concerning PAUL RICCA, insisting that she never associates with anyone in the RICCA family.

Mrs. MARTIN T. O'BRIEN, 839 North Lathrop, advised that she has known PAUL RICCA as a resident of her neighborhood for approximately six or seven years but pointed out that she has known the family only at a distance and would describe them as good neighbors since they have never been the subject of any unfavorable criticism by anyone in the neighborhood. Mrs. O'BRIEN said that she has no knowledge concerning the business activities or the names of any visitors to the RICCA residence, but pointed out that Mr. RICCA is almost always at home. Mrs. O'BRIEN concluded by saying that PAUL RICCA and his family are apparently very close friends and associates of the FILLICHIO family at 830 North Lathrop.

Contact with Police Officers
Oak Park Police Department
Oak Park, Illinois

Lieutenant FREMONT P. NESTER, Oak Park Police Department, advised that he has had absolutely no information concerning the activites or associates of PAUL RICCA since RICCA was released from the federal penitentiary in 1947. Lt. NESTER pointed out that all of the information in his possession regarding background information and alleged activities of PAUL RICCA is dated prior to his release from the federal penitentiary.

Captain WILLIAM F. KOERBER, Oak Park Police Department, advised

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that he has come into possession of absolutely no information concerning the activities or associates of PAUL RICCA since his release from the federal penitentiary. Captain KOLRBER pointed out that as far as he can recall, none of the officers of the Oak Park Police Department have had any occasion to contact PAUL RICCA in the official discharge of their duties.

Contact with Chief of Police
River Forest Police Department
River Forest, Illinois

Chief CARL SODERLIN, River Forest Police Department, advised that he is in possession of no worthwhile information regarding the activities or associates of PAUL RICCA during the period since he was released from the federal penitentiary. Chief SODERLIN pointed out that during 1950 he directed certain officers of the River Forest Police Department to conduct periodical checks at the residence of PAUL RICCA, at which time these officers noted the license numbers of visitors to the RICCA home. Chief SODERLIN said that from these license numbers it was determined who the visitors were to the RICCA residence, but added that all of the records and logs pertaining to these spot checks had now been destroyed. Chief SODERLIN concluded by saying that as far as he knows, none of the officers of his department have had occasion to come in contact with PAUL RICCA in the course of discharging their official duties.

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Examination of Records
Recorder, Kendall County,
Yorkville, Illinois,
concerning former farm
property of PAUL DeLUCIA

Mr. THEODORE K. HOUSE, Circuit Clerk and Recorder, Kendall County, Yorkville, Illinois, on December 3, 1952, made available to SA CLAUDE W. BOGLEY the following records regarding the former farm property of PAUL DeLUCIA.

These records reflected that on February 27, 1942, the property was granted to PAUL and NANCY DeLUCIA as joint tenants by the Prudential Insurance Company of America, Main Office, Newark, New Jersey. The Prudential Insurance Company of America held a first mortgage of $110,000 at 7 per cent interest. Terms of this note were as follows:

Payments of $5,000 annually due the first of March, beginning March, 1943, ending March 1, 1947.

Payments of $2,000 annually from March 1, 1948, until March 1, 1957, at which time the balance of the principal was due.

Referral/Consult

A Deed in Trust reflected that the property was deeded in trust by PAUL and NANCY DeLUCIA to the Oak Park National Bank, Oak Park, Illinois, on August 4, 1948. The Deed in Trust is recorded in Deed in Trust Book Number 103, page 570.

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The file also reflected a Trust Deed between the Oak Park National Bank and the Chicago Title and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois, dated June 5, 1950. This is reflected as a second mortgage in the amount of $40,000. A release regarding this mortgage is recorded in Trust Records Release Book Number 64, page 173, dated March 16, 1951.

Deed Record Book Number 109, Page 74, reflects that on March 15, 1951, the Oak Park National Bank deeded the property to the Condon Farms, Inc., an Illinois corporation with principal offices in Bloomington, Illinois.

Trust Record Book Number 64, page 236, reflected a Deed of Release by the Prudential Insurance Company of America to PAUL and NANCY DeLUCIA, indicating that note is fully paid and satisfied.

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Neighborhood Investigation: DE LUCIA,
Former Farm, Kendall County, Illinois:

The following investigation was conducted by SAs WILLIAM J. BERWANGER and EDWARD R. SECORE, Jr., November 29, 1952.

Mr. MERVIN WISSMILLER, Post Office Address Route 3, Newark Kendall County, Illinois, related that he is part owner of the farm formerly owned by DE LUCIA. WISSMILLER stated that all the land is owned by Mr. RICHARD CONDON, an attorney, New York City, New York, that he and his brother, ELDON, own 50% of the equipment to operate the farm and 50% of the livestock on the farm, that they split all the proceeds made on the farm fifty-fifty with Mr. CONDON.

Mr. WISSMILLER advised that CONDON purchased the farm from DE LUCIA in February of 1951, that the transaction was handled by a BILL CUSICK, a real estate dealer in Joliet, Illinois, and that the deal was closed at the Oak Park National Bank, Oak Park, Illinois, he being present at that time. WISSMILLER related that at the time of the sale, he believed there was an $80,000 mortgage against the farm and possibly other mortgages, amount unknown, against the property. He advised that he had no knowledge of the individuals involved in regard to the $80,000 mortgage or other mortgages.

WISSMILLER advised that DE LUCIA received something over $500,000 for the farm, that to his knowledge, CONDON had not been acquainted with DE LUCIA before the deal, CONDON being referred to DE LUCIA or CUSICK by another bank due to his interest in purchasing the farm in Illinois.

Mr. WISSMILLER related that he had very little contact with DE LUCIA regarding the farm. He had met him on one occasion at which time, DE LUCIA showed him the place and to his knowledge, he knows nothing derogatory concerning DE LUCIA. He advised that the only individuals he knew to be on the farm with DE LUCIA was a cook and another handyman whom he referred to as SPAGHET or RED. WISSMILLER advised that neither he nor his brother have heard any complaints regarding DE LUCIA's conduct when he had the farm from any of the neighboring farmers or any other individual. He stated that he has had contact with individuals who had done some

work for DE LUCIA on the farm and that everyone spoke highly regarding DE LUCIA.

Mr. WISSMILLER advised that an individual by the name of ART CONN managed the farm for DE LUCIA prior to the time DE LUCIA sold it. WISSMILLER had no knowledge of where CONN could be located with the exception he may be found in the vicinity of Seneca, Illinois.

Mr. OSCAR THOMPSON, Post Office Address, Route 3, Newark, Kendall County, Illinois, who owns the property adjoining the DE LUCIA farm, related that he has lived on his farm all his life and was acquainted with DE LUCIA as a neighbor from the summer of 1947 until DE LUCIA sold the farm in February of 1951. THOMPSON advised that to his knowledge, he knew of nothing unfavorable regarding DE LUCIA's character or conduct from the period 1947 to 1951. He estimated that DE LUCIA spent about one-half of his time at the farm, mostly during the summer, that everyone who came in contact with him or had some business dealing with DE LUCIA liked him and never said anything derogatory regarding DE LUCIA.

Mr. THOMPSON advised that he is also Personal Property Tax Assessor for Biggrove Township, and in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950, assessed DE LUCIA for his personal property. He said that DE LUCIA paid his tax without any hesitation at all and once made the comment to him in words to the effect that, they are after me and I want to pay all my taxes. THOMPSON advised that he did not enter DE LUCIA's house to assess his property and merely took DE LUCIA's values at his word.

THOMPSON further stated that his contact with DE LUCIA outside of the tax assessing matters was that of farmer to farmer, in that they discussed the problems regarding the farm, that he never had any intimate social contact with DE LUCIA, nor did he know of any other neighbors in the vicinity who had any social contact with him. He advised that there were occasions when there might be several big automobiles, Cadillac, parked at DE LUCIA's residence but he never observed any activity which he considers unfavorable regarding DE LUCIA's character or conduct.

Mr. THOMPSON related that he did not know the identity of any individuals who stayed at the farm with DE LUCIA other

his wife or immediate family being there on occasions. He further advised that he knew that DE LUCIA had one individual who was a cook and that a man by the name of ART CONN managed the farm for DE LUCIA. Prior to CONN's employment at managing the farm, DE LUCIA employed an individual by the name of STANLEY STREMLAU. THOMPSON advised that CONN managed the farm for approximately 2 years, that his employment was terminated when the farm was sold and STREMLAU managed it prior to that time. THOMPSON further advised that he had no knowledge of the present whereabouts of CONN or STREMLAU.

Sheriff WILLIAM C. JOHNSON, Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, advised that he has been sheriff of Kendall County since December, 1950. Sheriff JOHNSON stated he has never seen DE LUCIA and that he has no personal knowledge of any activity at DE LUCIA's farm which would be derogatory or reflect unfavorably of his character or conduct. He further advised that he has never received a complaint from any of the individual farmers who reside in the vicinity of DE LUCIA's farm regarding any activity or suspicions which would reflect unfavorably upon DE LUCIA's character or conduct.

Mr. W. E. HAYDON, Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, advised that he was formerly sheriff of Kendall County from 1946 to 1950, and that he is presently Justice of the Peace at Yorkville. Mr. HAYDON related that he has resided in Kendall County all his life and that during his term of office as sheriff and in his present capacity as Justice of the Peace, he had never received any complaints regarding DE LUCIA's character or conduct from any of the neighboring farmers. He advised he had no personal or official contact with DE LUCIA himself during the above stated period of time.

Mr. HAYDON advised that one incident occurred in the spring of 1950, when a photographer from "Colliers" magazine contacted him and wanted him as sheriff to accompany him to the DE LUCIA farm. The photographer stated he wanted to get some pictures of the farm. HAYDON related that they proceeded to the farm and on a country road the photographer began to take pictures when an unidentified individual came up to them and asked what they were doing. HAYDON then identified himself as sheriff and stated that the photographer had a perfect right to take pictures from the road. The unidentified individual did not protest any further and the photographer continued to take the pictures. HAYDON advised that this individual did not seemed to be armed or did he threaten them in any manner and that he had no knowledge of any armed men around

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DE LUCIA's property.

Sergeant JACK JONES, Illinois State Policeman, Joliet District, Joliet, Illinois, related that he has lived in the vicinity of Kendall County for twentyseven years and has been with the Illinois State Police for four years, during this period of time has always been stationed at Joliet, Illinois. Sergeant JONES said that he had knowledge of DE LUCIA owning a farm in South Kendall County, but could recall nothing ever coming to his attention which would indicate that DE LUCIA engaged in any activities which would reflect unfavorably in regard to character or conduct. He advised that he had never received any complaints from other individuals living in the vicinity of the farm nor has he heard anything derogatory from other police officers working in the area. JONES advised that during the period of DE LUCIA's imprisonment he understood that the farm was handled by FRANCIS CURRY. Sergeant JACK JONES related that the identity of any individuals who worked or assisted DE LUCIA on his farm was unknown to him.

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INTERVIEW WITH ALESANDRO B. PONZIO, SR.
aka. Alex Ponzio

On November 29, 1952, ALESANDRO PONZIO, SR., was interviewed by SAs FRANCIS W. MATTHYS and MARIO GREGORIO at his residence, 1138 North Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. Mr. PONZIO, SR., was interviewed inasmuch as he is the father of ALEX PONZIO, JR., husband of MARY DE LUCIA PONZIO, daughter of PAUL DE LUCIA. Mr. PONZIO, SR., advised that according to Italian customs practiced in the section of Italy where he was born the father of the groom is responsible for making arrangements and part of the payment for expenses incurred from the wedding of the groom. Mr. PONZIO, SR., stated that in this respect another son, ORLANDO PONZIO, who is a teacher at Wright Junior College, Chicago, Illinois, made all arrangements for the wedding including arrangements for the wedding reception and payments of expenses incurred thereof. He stated that ORLANDO PONZIO and ALEX PONZIO, JR., grew up together and lived in the same room until ALEX PONZIO, JR.'S wedding and for this reason ORLANDO PONZIO was more than willing to make arrangements for the pending wedding. Mr. ALEX PONZIO, SR., further stated that he was busy at his employment with the Pennsylvania Railroad where he had been a sergeant of police for a number of years, eventually retiring approximately two years ago after serving 43 years with that railroad. He stated that inasmuch as he was busy with his employment ORLANDO PONZIO performed all the services of making arrangements for the wedding. He also stated that ORLANDO PONZIO was the best man at the wedding and arranged for payment of expenses incurred at the wedding after ALEX PONZIO, JR., and his bride left Chicago on their honeymoon approximately two days after the wedding which took place on January 24, 1948.

Mr. ALEX PONZIO, SR., stated that in accordance with customs at Italian weddings guests contribute money to the bride and groom but he is not certain of the total amount of money contributed by these guests. He, however, stated that although

he did not personally count the money or take any active part in payment of the bills relating to this reception he was of the opinion that the amount of expenses did not exceed $10,000. He also stated that the amount of money contributed by the guests was found to be approximately $1,000 short of the total expenses and he thereby personally contributed $1,000 to the amount inorder to meet all of the expenses incurred by the wedding. He said that to the best of his recollection no amount of money was left over after payment of expenses and thereby no amount of money was given to the bride and groom to take on their honeymoon.

He further stated that ORLANDO PONZIO, when making payment for expenses incurred through this wedding approximately two days after the wedding, obtained receipts for this payment and he had personally seen these receipts which he believed to have been made in the name of his son, ALEX PONZIO, who was the groom. He further stated that he was of the opinion cash receipts were probably mislaid in the home but he was not able to recollect where these receipts could possibly have been mislaid or whether they had been destroyed or lost. He said that he is certain that these receipts were never turned over to any individual because the receipts actually belonged to his son or in his own personal household.

Mr. PONZIO, SR., said that he has never heard of anyone named TOM KELLY nor is he acquainted with any establishment known as St. Hubert's Grill. He added that he does not recall any information concerning one TOM KELLY or anyone associated with St. Hubert's Grill having made any arrangements for the wedding. He also stated that to the best of his knowledge the only expenses incurred by the family of the bride, namely the DE LUCIA family, was possible payments for the bride's trousseau. He said that he had no idea regarding the cost of this trousseau or any arrangements made for its payment but he was of the opinion monies contributed by the guests were made in payment for expenses other than the trousseau.

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Mr. ALEX PONZIO, SR., further stated that he and his family invited approximately 300 or 400 guests and the remainder of the guests which possibly amounted to 300 or 400 were invited by the family of the bride. Mr. PONZIO said that he did not possess any list of guests invited to the wedding and it would be practically impossible for him to recall all the individuals invited to the wedding. He, however, stated that a number of the persons present at the reception held at the Blackstone Hotel were unknown to him and he assumed that these were friends of the family of the bride. Mr. PONZIO added that he had not met members of the DE LUCIA family prior to sometime in 1946 at which time his son, ALEX PONZIO, JR., started courting MARY DE LUCIA. He, however, stated that to the best of his recollection sometime during the latter part of 1946 or early 1947 that his son, ALEX PONZIO, JR., related that he was planning to marry MARY DE LUCIA and it was at this time that plans and arrangements for the wedding and reception were started by the PONZIO family. Mr. PONZIO, SR., stated that he is not closely associated with the DE LUCIA family at the present time and has only exchanged casual visits with the DE LUCIA family since the above-mentioned marriage. He stated that he had not visited the DE LUCIA family for approximately one year prior to the time of this interview.

He, however, stated that his son, ALEX PONZIO, JR., resided in the DE LUCIA home for approximately two years after the marriage then purchased a home in Elmwood Park, Illinois, and two or three months ago moved to his present residence at Long Beach, Indiana. He said that his son is a manager of a parking lot near his residence in Indiana and to the best of his knowledge he is presently purchasing the home in which he resides. Mr. PONZIO, SR., stated he occasionally exchanges visits with Mr. and Mrs. ALEX PONZIO, JR., and he does not believe that his son, ALEX PONZIO, JR., entered into any business transactions with the DE LUCIA family. Mr. PONZIO said that inasmuch as he is only casually acquainted with the DE LUCIA family he is thereby unable to furnish any information concerning the present activities of PAUL DE LUCIA.

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It is to be noted that the above information was at first furnished to SA MARIO GREGORIO in Italian but he thereafter reiterated all of the above information in English in the presence of the two interviewing agents. This interview started at 1:30 P.M. on November 29, 1952.

At 9:15 P.M. the same evening ALEX PONZIO, SR., was present during an interview with ORLANDO PONZIO. This interview was conducted by SA's KENNETH D. SCHIEWE and MARIO GREGORIO.

During the re-interview with ALEX PONZIO, SR., he denied having stated that he or his son, ORLANDO PONZIO, had made any arrangements for the above-mentioned wedding or reception; that any member of his family had paid any of the bills concerning the wedding or reception or that he had added $1,000 to the amount contributed by the guests in order to make the full expenses. During this re-interview, ALEX PONZIO, SR., said that he is unable to recall any information concerning his son's, ALEX PONZIO, JR., marriage or concerning any other details concerning the wedding other than the fact that he was present at the wedding as the father of the groom. At this time he also stated that he believes PAUL DE LUCIA, his son, ALEX PONZIO, JR., or MARY DE LUCIA made arrangements for the wedding and reception but he is not positive of this fact. He further stated that he has absolutely no knowledge of the activities of his son, ALEX PONZIO, JR., as regards this son's present employment, finances or living conditions. During the course of this re-interview, Mr. PONZIO, SR., was asked whether or not he had any contact with any member of the DE LUCIA family during the past week and after a few seconds of hesitation whereby he exchanged glances with his son, ORLANDO, replied that he had not.

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INTERVIEW WITH ORLANDO PONZIO

ORLANDO PONZIO was interviewed at his residence, 1138 North Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, during the evening of November 29, 1952, by SAs KENNETH D. SCHEIWE and MARIO GREGORIO inasmuch as he was the best man for the wedding between ALEX PONZIO, JR. and MARY DE LUCIA. At this time ORLANDO PONZIO stated that he is employed as an instructor of biology at Wright Junior College and is the brother of ALEX PONZIO, JR.

It is to be noted that during the interview with Mr. ALEX PONZIO, SR. which took place during this same afternoon, November 29, 1952, Mr. PONZIO, SR. advised that his son, ORLANDO PONZIO, had made arrangements for the wedding which was to take place between the above-mentioned individuals. At the time of the interview with Mr. ALEX PONZIO, SR., ORLANDO PONZIO was not at home and his father stated that ORLANDO PONZIO's whereabouts was not known but that he may possibly be at the residence during the same evening.

At approximately 7:40 P.M. that same evening a telephone call was made to the residence of the PONZIOs in order to make an appointment with ORLANDO PONZIO for an interview. A lady who identified herself as Mrs. ALEX PONZIO, SR. answered the phone. She stated she was aware Agents of the FBI had spoken with her husband during the afternoon, and she proceeded to call her son ORLANDO PONZIO to the phone.

At the time the interview with ORLANDO PONZIO took place, starting at approximately 9:15 P.M. the same evening, ORLANDO PONZIO insisted that the interview be conducted in his study which is located across the hall from his parents' bedroom. At the time it was pointed out that his mother was ill in bed and he did not wish to close her door or the door to his study. Present during this interview, in addition to the Agents, was Mr. ALEX PONZIO, SR.

At the start of the interview, ORLANDO PONZIO advised that he had not spoken with his father regarding a possible earlier interview with his father by FBI Agents. It is to be noted, however, that during the telephone conversation with Mrs. ALEX PONZIO, SR. and ORLANDO PONZIO, at which time an appointment for interview was made, both of the above individuals were aware that Agents of the FBI had been at their residence during the same afternoon for an interview with Mr. ALEX PONZIO, SR.

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ORLANDO PONZIO advised that he had never met members of the DE LUCIA family until sometime during the middle of 1946, at which time Mrs. DE LUCIA visited his home, then located at 1226 Edmer Street, Oak Park, Illinois, in order to visit Mrs. ALEX PONZIO, SR. He stated that his mother, Mrs. ALEX PONZIO, SR., had known Mrs. DE LUCIA for a number of years, having in fact been the godmother of Mrs. DE LUCIA during her baptism as a child. He stated, however, that the DE LUCIA family had not had any contact with his family prior to this time, according to his best recollection. He said that on this visit, MARY DE LUCIA, daughter of Mrs. PAUL DE LUCIA, came to his residence in order to meet her mother, and this was the first meeting between ALEX PONZIO, JR. and MARY DE LUCIA. He added that soon thereafter, his brother, ALEX PONZIO, JR., who is commonly known as BEN PONZIO, started dating MARY DE LUCIA and this developed into courtship and they were eventually married during January, 1948.

ORLANDO PONZIO at this time said he was unable to recall the exact time at which BEN and MARY DE LUCIA decided to be married, nor was he able to recall when they asked him to be best man for the wedding.

ORLANDO PONZIO said that he and his brother BEN had roomed together since childhood, but he was unable to recall exactly the number of years difference in their ages; that they were possibly three or more years apart. He stated also that neither he nor his brother had ever discussed personal matters. He said that his brother BEN never mentioned any details concerning the proposed courtship, engagement, or wedding. ORLANDO PONZIO further stated that although he is unable to recall when his brother had become engaged to MARY DE LUCIA or when he had been asked to be the best man, he personally was of the opinion that the "usual courtship and engagement" took place prior to the wedding.

ORLANDO PONZIO also stated that he had absolutely nothing to do with arrangements for the wedding or the reception, nor had he performed any activity concerning the payment of bills after the wedding and the reception. He said that he was not aware of the amount of money contributed by guests at the wedding reception nor did he see the receptacle in which the money was placed. ORLANDO PONZIO added that he would not be able to ascertain whether all the money contributed by the guests was placed in

envelopes or whether any of the money was in actual cash, outside of envelopes.

He said that he believes his brother BEN or members of the DE LUCIA family possibly made all arrangements for the wedding and reception and also for the payment of the bills after the wedding and reception.

ORLANDO PONZIO said he was unable to recall any of the activity after the wedding reception, such as individuals handling the money contributed by the guests, length of time the bride and groom remained in the Chicago area prior to leaving on their honeymoon, or any of the other details. He added that to the best of his knowledge the bride and groom left on their honeymoon after the wedding reception, and he, ORLANDO PONZIO, took no active part in any of the details concerning the wedding or reception after the termination of the wedding reception.

ORLANDO PONZIO also said that he is reasonably certain his father or any other member of his family did not contribute any sizable amount of money to the wedding or reception, and he is especially reasonably certain that his father did not contribute $1,000 to the contributions at the reception.

ORLANDO PONZIO stated that he was unable to ascertain the number of persons present at the wedding reception, explaining that he was "poor on remember numbers, that he just had a good time at the party and didn't pay any attention to the other guests." He said he believes a number of friends were invited by the PONZIO family but that the bulk of the persons present at the wedding and reception were friends of the DE LUCIA family whom he does not know.

At the time of this interview, ORLANDO PONZIO stated that he was unable to recall the identities of the ushers or any of the other officials at the wedding or reception. He also stated that he did not take an active part in the wedding or reception other than being best man at the wedding.

He further stated that he has only had occasional contact with any members of the DE LUCIA family and this was primarily during Christmas visits in order to pay his respects to in-laws. He also said he is not acquainted with any of the activities of his

brother BEN at the present time and he is of the opinion that BEN is presently living at Long Beach, Indiana, where he is purchasing a home. During this interview ORLANDO PONZIO was unable to give any details regarding his brother BEN's present employment, explaining only that he is of the opinion that BEN PONZIO is managing a parking lot, exact location not known, possibly in the vicinity of his home at Long Beach, Indiana.

ORLANDO PONZIO stated that although his family has mutual admiration for each other as members of a family, he and his brother BEN have never discussed personal matters such as the wedding above mentioned.

During the afternoon of December 2, 1952, ORLANDO PONZIO was reinterviewed at the Chicago Office of the FBI by SAs KENNETH D. SCHEIWE and MARIO GREGORIO. This reinterview was conducted in order to clear up some of the details concerning the wedding and reception, since the interview with BEN PONZIO reflected that ORLANDO PONZIO had in fact been the principal person making arrangements for the wedding and reception.

ORLANDO PONZIO voluntarily came to the Chicago Office of the FBI upon invitation for this interview. At this time ORLANDO PONZIO stated that he and members of his family have lived at their present address since approximately September or October, 1950; that for seven years prior to that time they resided at 1226 Edmer Street, Oak Park, Illinois; and that prior to that time the family had lived at 1116 Newberry Street, Chicago, Illinois.

At this time ORLANDO PONZIO also stated that he believes the courtship between his brother BEN and MARY DE LUCIA started at a Halloween party in 1946 which was held at the DE LUCIA residence in River Forest, Illinois. ORLANDO PONZIO added that he was present at this Halloween party and that soon thereafter his brother BEN and MARY DE LUCIA had frequent dates.

ORLANDO PONZIO also stated that he did not make any arrangements for the wedding or wedding reception but he had made certain suggestions in preparation for the wedding and reception.

He was unable to recall the exact time during which BEN and MARY DE LUCIA became engaged, but believes that it took place

prior to PAUL DE LUCIA's release from the penitentiary. He said that it was common knowledge that during the time of the courtship and engagement that PAUL DE LUCIA was in the penitentiary, and he is of the opinion that his brother BEN and MARY DE LUCIA had planned to be married during January, 1948, regardless of whether or not MARY's father, PAUL DE LUCIA, was released from prison.

He added that he recalls his first meeting with PAUL DE LUCIA being within one week after DE LUCIA's release from the penitentiary and at this time the meeting took place at DE LUCIA's residence where BEN and MARY introduced ORLANDO PONZIO to Mr. DE LUCIA as the "best man" at the wedding. He stated he is reasonably certain that arrangements for the wedding and reception were discussed in advance to this meeting and that BEN and MARY made plans for marriage in January of 1948 regardless of DE LUCIA's status at the penitentiary. He stated that he is not aware of who would have given away the bride at the wedding if DE LUCIA was not released from prison prior to the time of the wedding, but he was of the opinion that one of MARY DE LUCIA's uncles of the GIGANTE family would have given her away at the wedding.

ORLANDO PONZIO also stated that he absolutely did not make any arrangements for the wedding or reception other than possibly arrangements for tuxedos for the ushers and himself. He said that he, however, made several suggestions regarding the location of the wedding reception, but he is not certain whether or not his suggestions were accepted. He stated that he had suggested the Drake Hotel, Palmer House Hotel, and the Blackstone Hotel, among others, knowing that his brother planned a large reception. He stated that he had also suggested making arrangements with Mangel's Flower Shop at the Congress Hotel for the flowers, since LORRAINE GRANATA was an employee of Mangel's at the Congress Hotel. He explained that LORRAINE GRANATA is his sister's sister-in-law, since his sister, FLORENCE PONZIO, had married FRANK GRANATA, who is the brother of LORRAINE GRANATA. He stated, however, that he is not certain whether or not his suggestion to obtain flowers from LORRAINE GRANATA was accepted, inasmuch as LORRAINE GRANATA had later told him that she was disappointed in that she had not received the flower order for the wedding and reception. He further stated that he made absolutely no arrangements regarding the orchestra to be used, nor

was he able to even recall the name of the orchestra that eventually played at the reception.

ORLANDO PONZIO said that he is acquainted with TOM KELLY, manager of St. Hubert's Grill, and that he has known TOM KELLY for a number of years, having first met him when he, ORLANDO, was a young boy working at Mangel's Flower Shop located at the Congress Hotel. He added that during the above employment, TOM KELLY was living at the Congress Hotel and he occasionally brought flowers to KELLY's room. He said that he occasionally visits TOM KELLY's restaurant, St. Hubert's Grill, and recalls advising his brother BEN to allow TOM KELLY to make arrangements for the wedding reception, since KELLY was acquainted with various hotels and other possible desired details concerning this arrangement. He said he recalls introducing BEN to TOM KELLY but he is unable to recall the date or any further details concerning this introduction.

He said he is certain that no members of his family made any arrangements for the wedding or reception other than possibly his brother BEN. He said he had discussed with BEN the fact that his family would not be able to afford a large wedding because they were not financially capable of paying the expenses for a large wedding, and that if BEN had planned a large wedding either he or the DE LUCIA family would have to withstand the expenses. ORLANDO PONZIO is of the opinion that either BEN, his wife MARY, or the DE LUCIA family made the arrangements for the wedding and reception.

ORLANDO PONZIO said that during his brother BEN's courtship with MARY DE LUCIA, he, ORLANDO, was dating MARY GIGANTE, who is the sister of Mrs. DE LUCIA and who has resided at the DE LUCIA home for several years. He added that until the wedding, held in January, 1948, he, MARY GIGANTE, BEN, and MARY DE LUCIA occasionally "double dated." He said that MARY GIGANTE was the bridesmaid for the wedding, but none of the above four persons discussed the wedding or reception arrangements during their double dates. He added that the only possible casual discussion regarding plans for the wedding and reception may have been between himself and MARY GIGANTE, and this was merely as follows: "You are the maid of honor; I am the best man." He stated that he is unable to recall any further discussion regarding the wedding or reception. He also stated they never discussed the identity of the person

who would give the bride away at the wedding, although it was common knowledge among the DE LUCIA and PONZIO families that PAUL DE LUCIA was in prison at the time arrangements for the wedding and reception were being made. He stated that out of respect to MARY DE LUCIA the above point concerning her father's imprisonment was not discussed.

ORLANDO PONZIO added that during the reception held at the Blackstone Hotel he was located next to his brother BEN in the reception line and recalls that guests passed the reception line to congratulate the bride and groom, at which time guests handed either BEN or his wife MARY envelopes containing money. He added that BEN had a receptacle, which is believed to have been a briefcase or bag, between himself and the bride, and that after receiving the envelopes from the guests he placed these envelopes in the receptacle. ORLANDO PONZIO said that he does not recall any money being handed to either BEN or MARY which was not placed in an envelope. ORLANDO also said that he never personally handled the receptacle nor has he any information concerning the amount of money contributed by the guests or whether members of the DE LUCIA family contributed any amount of money at the reception. He stated that the above receptacle or money was never handed to him and he had nothing to do whatsoever with the money or payment of the bills accruing from the wedding and reception. He said he asked his brother BEN the amount of money which had been contributed and BEN's only answer was, "None of your business." He added that he has never heard the amount of the expenses or the amount of money which had been contributed at the reception. He further stated that he does not have any information which would cause him to believe guests at the reception were required to contribute any definite amount of money such as $100.

ORLANDO PONZIO said that BEN and MARY remained at the Blackstone Hotel for possibly two days after the wedding reception prior to leaving on their honeymoon to New York City and Miami Beach, Florida. He said he believes they remained on their honeymoon for approximately two or three weeks prior to returning to Chicago where they took residence at the DE LUCIA home in River Forest, Illinois.

He stated that he is not certain as to whether or not TOM KELLY made arrangements for the wedding and believes that he only saw

him at the wedding breakfast and not at either the wedding or the reception. He added that a large number of persons were present at the wedding but he would not be able to identify these individuals. He said that many of the persons at the wedding and reception were friends of the DE LUCIA family with whom he was not acquainted.

ORLANDO PONZIO continued that his brother BEN and family had been residing at Long Beach, Indiana, for a short period of time, exact period not known, and he is not aware as to whether or not BEN is purchasing the above home, renting it, or residing there as a guest of the DE LUCIAs. He added that to the best of his knowledge his brother's only employment at the present time is as manager and owner of a parking lot located on the northeast corner of Van Buren Street and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

He also stated that he is no longer dating MARY GIGANTE and for this reason has only occasionally visited the DE LUCIA residence. He stated that he has not seen PAUL DE LUCIA recently but he had spoken with his brother BEN on this date prior to the interview at the Chicago Office of the FBI. He said that he is not acquainted with any of the activities of PAUL DE LUCIA and during visits at the DE LUCIA nome he has had only casual conversations with him. He added that PAUL DE LUCIA appeared to spend most of his time reading or working around the house. He was also unable to furnish any information concerning BEN's activities regarding his parking lot, stating that he believes BEN purchased this lot from his own finances as a means of livelihood.

On December 1, 1952, Captain JOHN HOWE, 33rd Police District, advised SA PHILIP C. DUNNE that he had heard, source not recalled, that every guest attending the wedding and reception of PAUL DE LUCIA's daughter was expected to contribute $100 per person to defray the wedding and reception expenses. Captain HOWE was unable to furnisn any additional information concerning the above.

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INTERVIEW WITH ALEX B. PONZIO

On November 30, 1952, ALEX B. PONZIO was interviewed at his residence at Long Beach, Indiana by Special Agents RAYMOND J. DRISCOLL and MARIO GREGORIO.

PONZIO stated that the home in which he is now residing belongs to PAUL DeLUCIA, his father-in-law, and one of the subject's of this case. He said he has been living at this residence for about three or four months with his wife and his children and that he travels back and forth to Chicago daily where he operates a parking lot on the northeast corner of Van Buren Street and Wabash Avenue.

PONZIO stated that before he came to live at this Long Beach address, he was residing at 7800 West Cortland, Elmwood Park, Illinois, which house he owned and which he has since sold. He stated that he lived in Elmwood Park for about two years and before that time he resided at the home of PAUL DeLUCIA, which was the first residence he had after his marriage.

PONZIO stated that he was in the regular Army of the United States from 1943 to 1946 and before he went into the Army, he was employed as an electrician's helper with the Pennsylvania Railroad and when he came out of the Army, he went into the electrical business for himself. He said that he has since sold his business and now has the above mentioned parking lot, which is known as the Town Parking Lot.

PONZIO stated that he first met his wife, daughter of PAUL DeLUCIA, at a Halloween party held at her home in October, 1946. He said that this meeting with DeLUCIA's daughter was brought about because of the fact that his own mother, Mrs. PONZIO, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. DeLUCIA, had been old friends but had lost sight of each other. In the year 1946 through a mutual acquaintance, they located each other and thus the reunion was brought about.

He said that thereafter he started to see DeLUCIA's daughter rather regularly and sometime during 1947, before PAUL DeLUCIA was released from jail, they decided to be married. He said that by this statement he meant that they became engaged. He said that there was no ceremony to the engagement but that he merely gave her a ring and they went to dinner at Rinella's Copa Cabana.

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He said that he was quite certain that they planned to be married and had set the date before PAUL DeLUCIA was released from jail because they were cognizant of the fact that PAUL DeLUCIA might spend his entire sentence of ten years in jail and they did not wish, of course, to wait that long.

It should be noted that PONZIO said that for some time after he met the DeLUCIA girl, he did not know that her father was in jail and he surmised that perhaps the father was dead and he did not wish to ask as to the whereabouts of her father for fear it might embarrass the daughter should the father be dead.

He said, however, that he learned before the father's release from jail that the father was in the penitentiary. He said that since he had been in the Army and had been away from Chicago, he did not know what was going on as he had no opportunity to read the newspapers.

PONZIO recalled that he had decided with his wife to have a "nice" wedding and to invite all of his friends. He said that he had a number of brothers and sisters and when they were married they all had nice weddings and he wished to do the same. He said he realized such a wedding and reception would cause a considerable amount of money, but he felt on such an important occasion if he should go into debt he could borrow from his father and repay him later.

PONZIO was asked whether or not he knew that his wife was making visits to her father in the penitentiary and he said he imagined that she was and when asked if he knew of the conversations that took place in the penitentiary between his wife and her father as to the marriage plans, he had no information along these lines.

PONZIO was asked who would act for the father of the bride at the time of the wedding should the father still be in jail and he said that undoubtedly one of her uncles would "give her away." He said that it was necessary to make plans for the wedding several months ahead of time as well as for the reception because many soldiers were coming out of the Army, getting married, and it was difficult to find space for wedding receptions.

He said that several places were looked into but for one reason or another, as for the availability of space or the date in question,

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it was finally decided upon to have the reception at the Blackstone Hotel. He said the date January 24, 1948 was decided upon because of the fact that this date comes just in between the anniversary of the wedding of Mrs. PONZIO as well as that of Mrs. DeLUCIA.

PONZIO said that at this time he was very busy with electrical contracts working long hours and the plans for the wedding as well as the reception were made by the bride and also by ORLANDO PONZIO, brother of ALEX. He said that ORLANDO was a college professor, very intelligent along these lines, and he left the plans up to ORLANDO, his bride, as well as the respective mothers.

He said he did not know who actually "ended up" with the final reception plans but recalled that ORLANDO and his wife and the mothers each had a hand in it. He said that he recalls he knew all this because ORLANDO was living at home with him at this time and from time to time ORLANDO would advise him as to the progress of the wedding reception plans.

PONZIO was asked as to the arrangements made for the bride's trousseau and he said he had no information as to the trousseau, namely the cost or the place of purchase. He stated that at the wedding ORLANDO was the "Best Man" and the ushers were Dr. LEONARD GIGANTI of Oak Park, Illinois, as well as JOSEPH GIGANTI also of Oak Park, together with one CARL WEIDLING of Galewood, Illinois, which is a suburb near Chicago.

He described CARL WEIDLING as a friend of his, whereas he said the GIGANTI's are on the DeLUCIA side of the family as PAUL DeLUCIA's wife's maiden name is GIGANTI. He volunteered the information that at this time one MARY GIGANTI, sister of Mrs. PAUL DeLUCIA, is now residing in the home of PAUL DeLUCIA.

He also volunteered the information that it was a definite surprise when PAUL DeLUCIA was released from the penitentiary. He stated that when this fact became known they, he and his bride-to-be, as well as Mrs. PAUL DeLUCIA, were at the summer home at Long Beach, Indiana, and when the telegram was received from PAUL stating that he would be released, Mrs. DeLUCIA actually fainted.

He stated that he was married at St. Luke's Church at River Forest, Illinois, that the wedding invitations for such were sent out by his mother as well as by the bride's mother, and the church was filled to capacity.

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In discussing the wedding reception at the Blackstone Hotel, PONZIO was asked if he knew one TOM KLLLY and he immediately said yes indicating that he had met him at Kelly's Grill on Plymouth Court.

It should be noted that TOM KELLY operates St. Hubert's Grill and it should also be noted in the interview with PAUL DeLUCIA that DeLUCIA made the admission that he had arranged for the wedding reception with the aid of TOM KELLY.

PONZIO said that he had been at Kelly's Grill with his brother, ORLANDO, and that the brother had been at the grill previously to that time because of his friendship with a man named GRANATA.

It should be noted that in the interview with ORLANDO PONZIO held on November 28, 1952, ORLANDO PONZIO denied knowing any TOM KELLY.

ALEX PONZIO also stated that KELLY was at the wedding as well as the reception.

As for the name GRANATA, it is to be noted that this is a rather well known Italian family in Chicago and they are known as operators of a funeral parlor as well as for their activity in politics and one of the GRANATAs was stabbed to death by unknown persons in the Loop area in Chicago sometime within the past three years.

PONZIO advised that at the wedding reception held at the Blackstone Hotel there were at least three or four hundred people and maybe more, that the invitations were sent out by his family as well as the DeLUCIA family, but that some of the guests were not known to him and he would not know them today.

He said that he stood in back of a table with the bride as well as with other members of the bridal party receiving the congratulations of each of those attending the reception and many of the guests when shaking hands with the groom offered him an envelope which contained money and he said he recalled placing this money into a briefcase along side the table.

He said that none of the money was given to him unless it was in an envelope and he received most of the money except on some occasions when his back might have been turned or when he was busy with somebody else and then the bride received some of the envelopes.

He said that after the wedding reception he turned the briefcase which contained the moneyed envelopes over to his brother ORLANDO. He said that on the night of his reception he and the bride stayed at the Blackstone Hotel and on the following day went by train to New York.

He recalled that they planned to go to Canada from New York but due to bad weather reports they changed their minds and went to Florida. He said they drove his wife's Cadillac to Florida, which car had been brought to New York by one of PONZIO's employees. He described his wife's car as a 1946 or 1947 Cadillac and he said that this was her own car.

PONZIO said that he did not know the cost of the reception or any other expenditures although he knew that during his absence on his honeymoon the bills were paid and when he came back PAUL DeLUCIA gave him about nine or ten thousand dollars which money was left over from the contributions.

He said this money was in various denominations, some of it being in new and old bills and he did not know therefore, whether or not this was the exact money given by the guests or whether or not some one had placed that money in a bank and DeLUCIA had given him this nine or ten thousand dollars upon his return. He was quite certain that during his absence the bills were paid by PAUL DeLUCIA with the assistance of his brother ORLANDO.

He said that receipts were obtained as a result of paying the bills and that these receipts were in the name of ALEX B. PONZIO, but he could not state where these receipts were at this time. He said that he has no list of the wedding guests that were present.

When asked about his own finances, he stated that he had earned a sufficient amount of money before and after his Army service and when he went on his honeymoon he took a sufficient amount of money with him but also took a little more just in case his expenses were heavier than he thought and he indicated that this additional amount of money was taken from some of the contributions made by the wedding guests, although he did not know exactly how much he had taken with him on his honeymoon.

The following is miscellaneous information obtained from PONZIO:

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He stated that after his marriage and during the short time that he lived at DeLUCIA's home he (PONZIO) was working long hours and therefore saw little of DeLUCIA except during the evening. He said that of course DeLUCIA had friends come and see him and these were old family friends but no individual of any prominence, especially in the underworld, ever visited DeLUCIA.

He said that at the present time and since DeLUCIA's release he leaves the house only on rare occasions and spends most of his time watching television, reading newspapers, magazines, and all of the latest books.

PONZIO volunteered the information that he has testified as to his relations with the DeLUCIA family on a previous occasion when the Kefauver Committee was meeting in Chicago. He said that he did not know exactly what the Kefauver Committee was attempting to prove when they interviewed him and they simply asked him general questions as to his association with the DeLUCIA family.

PONZIO was asked when he had last contacted his own family and he stated that on the previous Sunday, namely November 23, 1952, and he and his brother ORLANDO had brought their mother back from the hospital after she was operated on. He said that he recalled he telephoned his own family on November 28, 1952. He said that he had not seen the DeLUCIA family in a week or so.

He said as far as the parking lot in Chicago is concerned, it is financed by his own money and he personally is at the parking lot every day. He travels back and forth to Chicago from Long Beach, Indiana every day which is a distance of approximately fifty miles each way.

He gave the following list of names for the other members of his own family:

Mother	JESSIE PONZIO
Father	ALEX PONZIO
Brother	ORLANDO, age 32
Brother	ANTHONY, age 34 of Berwyn, Illinois
Sister	FLORENCE GRANATA, Chicago, Illinois
Sister	NANCY SPINA, Oak Park, Illinois
Sister	GLORIA SANDLER, Bellwood, Illinois
Sister	JEAN PONZIO (at home Oak Park, Illinois)

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INTERVIEW OF MARY PONZIO, NEE MARY DE LUCIA

On November 30, 1952 Mrs. MARY PONZIO was interviewed by SAs JOHN J. OITZINGER and FRANCIS W. MATTHYS at her residence, 2940 Montclareway, Longbeach, Indiana. Mrs. PONZIO stated that she is the daughter of PAUL DE LUCIA, of River Forest, Illinois, and that she was married to ALEX PONZIO on January 24, 1948. Her reception was held at the Blackstone Hotel.

According to Mrs. PONZIO, the arrangements for the wedding breakfast and reception at the Blackstone Hotel were made through TOM KELLY, of St. Hubert's Grill, on Plymouth Court in Chicago, at the request of her father, who is a friend of KELLY's. She did not recall how long in advance of the wedding date the arrangements were made. KELLY also took her to Blum's on South Michigan Avenue, where she purchased her trousseau.

Prior to the wedding, MARY PONZIO sent out invitations to approximately 500 or more guests. Some were friends and relatives of the DE LUCIA family, others friends and relatives of the PONZIO family. Although she used a list for the purpose of sending out the invitations, she did not preserve this list and, hence, has no record of the guests at her reception.

At the reception she and her husband stood at the head of a receiving line next to a table, under which they had an open suitcase. As each guest entered and came to the newly married couple to extend congratulations and best wishes, the guest would hand either her husband or herself an envelope containing a cash contribution. This was in accord with the Italian custom at weddings that the guests give cash gifts to the bridal couple. As the contributions were received, they were dropped into this open suitcase under the table. Some of the envelopes contained cards identifying the donor but some contributions were made anonymously. Some of the envelopes contained as little as $2, others as much as $500. There were many envelopes with $100 bills.

After the reception, she and her husband took the money to their hotel room in the Blackstone, where her husband counted it. Although she was present in the room during this counting, she did not help count the money and did not constantly watch the process. According to her husband's count, there was

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$34,000 to $35,000 contributed. The money was kept in the suitcase in the hotel room at the Blackstone from the time it was first brought to the room following the reception until a couple days later, when it was used to pay the bills incurred on account of the reception. Mrs. PONZIO stated that she thinks her husband may have paid these bills himself, but that she is not certain of this. She also thought it possible that she may have accompanied him in the payment of one or two of the bills, but again she was not positive. After all the bills were paid, there were a few thousand dollars left over, some of which the newly married couple used on their wedding trip.

She stated that she had never made a list of the contributors, the only guest list ever being in her possession having been the one from which she had sent out the invitations and which she destroyed after it had served its purpose. Her father at no time ever asked her for a list of the contributors, and she stated very definitely that no one other than she could have made out the list because she and her husband had possession of the money and envelopes at all times.

She identified her bridesmaids as the following:

ANNETTE GIGANTI, an aunt, 1629 North Mobile Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MARY GIGANTI, an aunt, 812 North Lathrop Street, River Forest, Illinois.

Mrs. CARL WEIDLING, a cousin, 1928 North Oak Park Avenue.

DOROTHEA HEERENS, a school friend, Rockford, Illinois.

When asked for the identity of some of the 500 or more guests at her reception, Mrs. PONZIO shrugged her shoulders and said that she could not recall who they might be. She finally stated that all her relatives were there, and that most of the people present were relatives for the reason that she does not have many associates outside of her family. She stated that almost any relative that she could name would have been present at the reception. Despite her plea that she did not want any of her friends embarrassed by having

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them contacted in this matter, she named the four following relatives who had been present:

MARIO GIGANTI, an uncle, street address unknown, Chicago, Illinois.

JOSEPH GIGANTI, an uncle, 1629 North Mobile, Chicago, Illinois.

ANGELO GIGANTI, an uncle, 4055 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois.

PATRICK GIGANTI, 1928 North Oak Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. PONZIO explained her lack of definite recollection concerning the details of her wedding reception by saying that at the time she was much too excited to pay any attention to them, and that there is much that happened that day and many people whom she saw that she no longer can remember.

Following her honeymoon trip to New York, she and her husband moved into her father's home at 812 North Lathrop Street, River Forest, Illinois, where they lived for about a year and a half. During that period her father entertained no one but relatives. He stayed close to home at all times. Since she moved from her father's home, she not infrequently returns for visits and is in telephonic communication with her mother at least twice a day. Many times when she or her mother calls on the telephone she talks to her father. She is certain that her father is almost always at home and does not go any place other than his frequent visits to her home in Longbeach and to Camp Atterbury, Indiana, where he visits her brother, who is in the Army.

The home she is living in is owned by her father, which he has given to her and she now considers hers and her husbands.

The substantial facts as reported above were reduced to writing, after which Mrs. PONZIO read them but stated she did not want to sign any statement for the reason that she prefers never to sign anything without having competent advice.

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INTERVIEW WITH THOMAS FRANCIS KELLY

The interview with THOMAS FRANCIS KELLY was undertaken inasmuch as KELLY reportedly handled the wedding breakfast and reception held for ALEX and MARY PONZIO, daughter of PAUL DeLUCIA on January 24, 1948, at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

THOMAS FRANCIS KELLY, Owner, St. Hubert Old English Grill, 316 South Federal Street, was interviewed on December 1, 1952, by SAs TOM E. CHAPOTON, Jr. and JOHN J. OITZINGER at the above named restaurant. KELLY advised that he has known PAUL RICCA (DeLUCIA) for fifteen years; however, only as a casual friend. He stated that he saw no point in discussing his association or affiliation with RICCA in detail and had no desire to do so.

In connection with the wedding breakfast and reception held at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago on January 24, 1948, KELLY related that he had been approached by PAUL (DeLUCIA) approximately one or two months after DeLUCIA was paroled from prison. DeLUCIA expressed a desire to give his daughter a large wedding celebration in the near future. However, KELLY did not recall the number of guests which were originally anticipated to attend this affair. He stated that it was only logical that DeLUCIA approach him in this regard in view of his background in the hotel business and his close association with people in the entertainment field and in the hotel business.

He remarked that an Italian wedding is similar to putting on a fight in that "the better show you put on, the bigger the gate." According to KELLY, it is customary at Italian weddings to present gifts, not in the form of electrical appliances, etc. but by contributing money. He stated that he was unable to recall details concerning the planning and arrangements made for this particular wedding celebration.

KELLY stated that he did contact the Blackstone Hotel and made the arrangements for the wedding breakfast and reception. He remarked that the Hotel has all the figures and information in regard to this affair. It was through the Musicians Federation of America that he engaged BUDDY MORENO's orchestra and made arrangements for flowers through Mangel's Florist Shop. He further recalled that he had consulted on several occasions with the prospective bride and groom in regard to the planning of this affair. He added that he had met the prospective groom's brother, ORLANDO PONZIO, who was a "professor of some kind." However, this individual took no active part, to his knowledge, in the arrangements being made for the wedding celebration.

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KELLY further related that on the day of the wedding celebration he acted as (Major-Domo) and that over 700 persons were in attendance at this affair. He denied that he greeted the guests on their arrival and that he had passed on those who were to attend this affair.

The guests, upon entering, offered their congratulations to the bride and groom and at the same time presented their gifts, cash money contained in envelopes which was placed in the glass punch bowl located on the table near the newly weds. He admitted making a contribution but refused to disclose the amount of the same. He further remarked that all the food and drinks consumed were furnished through the Blackstone Hotel and that he did not purchase or bring in champagne or other alcoholic beverages from an outside source. He denied any knowledge of taking and removing unused bottles of champagne after this affair was over.

According to KELLY, many persons present were relatives of both families represented at the wedding and that, in his "estimation", people of prominence were in attendance but that he was not going to disclose their identities and that their presence was not made a "matter of record anywhere." He remarked that he has no reason for shielding anyone and has no desire to become involved in "something" that happened over four years ago. He refused to elaborate further and commented that he did not think it would be possible for PAUL (DeLUCIA) "to participate in this thing" without the permission of his "probation officer." He added that "to the best of my ability, no one with a record" was present and that the "caliber" of those in attendance was "exceedingly good."

KELLY stated that at the close of the festivities, the newly married PONZIOs placed their financial gifts in "grip" and took this to their hotel room in the Blackstone Hotel.

As to the payment of the various bills in connection with the affair, KELLY related that, "Everyone was paid in cash by PAUL (DeLUCIA)" from the proceeds of the wedding reception on the Monday morning following the wedding celebration. He asserted that he is certain of this fact because he personally accompanied PAUL (DeLUCIA) when PAUL paid the hotel bill at the Blackstone Hotel and the florist bill at Mangel's. KELLY recalled that after the bills had been paid, a balance remained. However, he was unable to recall the figures.

Again, in regard to his association with DeLUCIA, he reiterated that he was a friend and that he did not believe what he had read in the newspapers regarding PAUL (DeLUCIA). He denied that he had ever been associated with

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DeLUCIA in any business enterprises whatsoever. He added that on one occasion he had been a dinner guest at the DeLUCIA home located in River Forest, Illinois, and that he is the godfather of the first born child of ALEX and MARY PONZIO.

KELLY expressed a reluctance to discuss this matter further and indicated that the pressure of his business made it necessary to terminate this interview. However, he would always be available for interview at some future date.

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Investigation regarding the wedding celebration at the Blackstone Hotel on January 24, 1948:

In connection with the Blackstone Hotel, it is to be noted that the wedding breakfast and reception of ALEX and MARIE PONZIO, daughter of PAUL DE LUCIA, was reportedly held at the above hotel on January 24, 1948.

The following investigation was conducted by SAS JOHN E. CHAPOTON and JOHN J. OITZINGER, December 1 and 2, 1952:

JOHN BURKE, Manager, Blackstone Hotel, advised that in January, 1948, he was visiting in Havana, Cuba, and that in his absence GEORGE E. FOX, Jr., the former Assistant Manager, had charge of the Blackstone Hotel; consequently, he had nothing to do with the PONZIO wedding celebration held at the Blackstone Hotel. BURKE asserted that he is a good friend of TOM KELLY and has known him over 20 years in that he formerly resided at the Congress Hotel. He commented that KELLY is a well known figure in Chicago and that, "He (KELLY) knows them all from Judge IGOE (Federal Judge MICHAEL L. IGOE) down."

In connection with GEORGE E. FOX, it is to be noted that he furnished information to SA ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER on June 12, 1948, which information was previously reported.

WILLIAM B. STRONG, Credit Manager, Blackstone Hotel, advised that although he was associated with the hotel in the same capacity, all the arrangements in connection with the PONZIO wedding breakfast and reception held on January 24, 1948, were handled by CHARLES MAKUTA, the maitre d'hotel. He stated that he had no information concerning the celebration. STRONG made available records, a review of which reflected that the hotel expenses in connection with this affair are identical with that information obtained by SA ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER on June 12, 1948, and previously reported. STRONG also advised that MAKUTA died approximately 4 years ago.

In connection with CHARLES MAKUTA, it is noted that he furnished information to SA ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER on June 12, 1948, which information was previously reported.

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JJO:tmt

FRED KAYE, maitre d'hotel, Blackstone Hotel, advised that he is not originally from Chicago and at the time of the PONZIO wedding in January, 1948, he had been in Chicago for approximately one or two years at the most and, therefore, was not well acquainted with many Chicagoans. He recalled the above wedding celebration at which time he was a banquet captain at the Blackstone Hotel. According to KAYE, the wedding breakfast was held around noon and was attended by approximately 30 members of the wedding party. The wedding reception started around 6:30 or 7:30 p.m. and was attended by approximately 650 to 750 persons. In connection with this affair, two floors of the hotel were utilized, the B floor where the ballroom was located, and the A floor where the buffet luncheon was served. KAYE stated he was stationed as a banquet captain on the A floor, whereas CHARLES MARUTA was stationed on the B floor where most of the guests had spent the evening.

He further related that this was a "hush hush affair" and that no publicity or fanfare had preceeded it and that efforts were made to keep outsiders such as reporters of the press from gaining entrance to this affair; however, he believed that a reporter from the "Herald American" newspaper had "crashed" the affair and that subsequently there had been some publicity in connection with this affair. He also related that TOM KELLY, who operates St. Tubert's Grill, made his presence known at the wedding celebration by "bossing everyone around" and it was KELLY who was "running the party". According to KAYE, he was unable to recall the identities of any others present; however, he learned from someone whom he is unable to remember that one JOE FUSCO, a prominently known Chicago "mobster", was present at this party. He recalled that the wedding group had furnished some of their own liquor and that this information would be reflected on the hotel records inasmuch as the hotel charge for bottle service would indicate the same. The hotel compiled a count of those in attendance by tabulating the plates used at the buffet luncheon throughout the evening. He remarked that CHARLES MARUTA handled this affair in behalf of the Blackstone Hotel and that he had no additional information concerning the same.

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JEC:mt

DANIEL F. DOUGHERTY, head waiter and shop steward, Waiters Union No. 25, Blackstone Hotel, advised that he recalled the PONZIO wedding reception. He stated that as in all large affairs, extra waiters are hired from the above union to serve the food, and immediately thereafter are paid and dismissed; therefore, waiters present at this affair are unknown and not available for interview. DOUGHERTY stated he believes the party furnished part of its own liquor, champagne and cigars. During the evening, while checking the waiters, he noticed guests giving gift envelopes to the bridal party, which he stated he understands is an Italian custom. The guests, according to DOUGHERTY, were only average in appearance and he noticed no one he knew personally or by reputation.

CARL PREISSLER, head bartender, Blackstone Hotel, stated he recalled the PONZIO wedding party. He advised that as in all large parties, extra bartenders are hired from the Chicago Bartenders and Beverage Dispensers Union Local No. 278, therefore, those bartenders working at this party are not available for interview. He stated the party was handled by the maitre d'hotel, therefore, he, PREISSLER, did not supervise the bartenders. He stated he went to the ballroom about the time the party started to see if everything was ready but that he did not recall recognizing any one present.

JAMES R. KILLEY, chief house officer, Blackstone Hotel, advised that he only vaguely recalls this affair, stating that it was "too far back to remember details". After some meditation he recalled TOM KELLY being present and also being introduced to the bride's father, PAUL DE LUCIA. He continued the only reason he recalled KELLY was because he has known KELLY for numerous years from hotel association. He recalled being introduced to DE LUCIA because of the notoriety. He continued that he recalled no additional details except that the guests present did not have the appearance of being well groomed. He concluded that because of numerous wedding parties at the hotel, it was most difficult to differentiate between these parties.

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FHM:vcv

INVESTIGATION AT BLUM'S VOGUE

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOE C. WHEELER and SA FRANK H. MOORE, JR. on December 1 and 2, 1952. It is noted this investigation was conducted in view of the fact that MARY DE LUCIA, aka. MARIE DE LUCIA stated she bought her wedding trousseau at Blum's Vogue, 630 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago for $9,889.59.

Mrs. FLORENCE KLEIN, Credit Manager, Blum's Vogue, 630 South Michigan, reviewed her records and recalled that she had received instructions in September of 1947 that a Miss MARIE DE LUCIA will be making some charges on the account of Mrs. TOM KELLY of 900 North Michigan Avenue--11. She did not recall who authorized her to make the DE LUCIA charges on the KELLY account, but she believed it was either Mr. or Mrs. BLUM, the owners of Blum's Vogue. Mrs. KLEIN advised that her records reflected the following information as reviewed on the account of Mrs. TOM KELLY;

On September 8, 1947, approximately $3,700 worth of merchandise for a wedding trousseau was charged and the notation made for a Miss M. DE LUCIA. A white satin wedding gown was purchased, but this was later returned.

Additional purchases were made on September 17, 20, 22 and on September 27, white satin sandals were charged for Miss M.J. DINEEN, Miss F. HEEREN, Miss A. GIGANTE, a Miss G. WEIDLING, and Miss M. GIGANTE.

On September 30, additional charges were made and on October 4, 1947, charges were made and the account reflects the notation "Miss X" on six of the charges and Miss MARIE on the others.

Charges were made on October 6, and October 18. Six charges were made and the notation "Miss X" is noted behind these charges.

On October 20, 21, and 25, charges were made and the notation "Miss X" was reflected.

Mrs. KLEIN did not recall to whom Miss X referred, but believed that it referred to Miss MARIE DE LUCIA, as her charges on the KELLY account were clothed in mystery. She advised that her records reflect that on January 27, 1948, the total bill for the DE LUCIA charges was $9,889.59 and was paid in cash and she, Mrs. KLEIN, made a notation in

the file as follows: "Mrs. ALEC PONZIO, 812 Lathrope, River Forest." She stated that she recalled she had been informed that a man using the name of ALEC PONZIO and giving the above address, had paid the bill in cash and the cashier had notified them of the information and consequently she made the notation. Mrs. KLEIN related that she believed FRIEDA E. FAULKNER received the cash payment, but that she was not sure of this. She pointed out FAULKNER was no longer an employee and she did not know FAULKNER's present address, especially since it is rumored that FAULKNER is deceased.

Mrs. KLEIN advised that she never met Miss MARIE DE LUCIA. She related that an unknown source told her a little foreign man came in with a large amount of cash to pay the above charge account in full. She further recalled a Mrs. N. DE LUCIA of 812 Lathrope, River Forest, whom she believed to be the mother of MARIE DE LUCIA, has a charge account in the store. This account shows approximately $1,000 was charged in June or July of 1948 and subsequently paid.

CORINNE SMOOT, Sales Lady at Blum's Vogue, 630 South Michigan, advised she recalls a young woman and her mother charging numerous items on the account of Mrs. TOM KELLY in September and October of 1947. She did not recall the young woman's name, butafter referring to the charge account records, believed her name was Miss MARIE DE LUCIA. She pointed out that it was her belief that this young woman was recommended to Blum's by TOM KELLY on whose account the young woman made charges. She did not recall TOM KELLY accompanying the young woman, but recalled receiving instructions from an unknown source that the young woman had authority to use the TOM KELLY charge account. SMOOT pointed out that the young woman's purchases on the KELLY account were very mysterious, as the young woman appeared reluctant to divulge her name and that after reviewing the charge account records, she recalls that they referred to the young woman as Miss X on some of her charges. SMOOT pointed out that the young woman charged approximately $9,000 worth of clothing, which would be included in the wedding trousseau, and that subsequently she read a newspaper article that the young woman was married in the Blackstone Hotel, and that notorious individuals had attended the wedding. SMOOT pointed out that she heard from an unrecalled source that the young woman's charges on the KELLY account had been paid for in cash, but that she did not know who had paid the account.

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WMH:OH

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WALTER M. HIGGS, JR. on December 2, 1952:

Interviews With JOSEPH
and ANNETTE GIGANTE

Mr. JOSEPH GIGANTE, 1629 North Mobile, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he and his wife, ANNETTE, were members of the wedding party of his niece, MARIA DE LUCIA, the daughter of PAUL DE LUCIA, who married ALEX PONZIO in 1948. Mr. GIGANTE said that he could not estimate the size of the group at the reception but stated that there were probably hundreds of people there. Mr. GIGANTE said that he could recall only Mr. CARL WEIDLING of 1928 North Oak Park Avenue and ORLANDO PONZIO, brother of the groom, as members of the wedding party. Mr. GIGANTE was unable to recall the names of any other persons present at the wedding or at the reception.

With regard to the arrangements for the wedding and the reception, Mr. GIGANTE said that as far as he knew, the bridegroom took care of all the arrangements including the invitations. Mr. GIGANTE said that he has no knowledge as to who paid for the cost of the wedding reception and said that he did not know how much money was given to the bridegroom at the reception.

Mr. GIGANTE also said that he and his wife gave $100.00 to the bridal couple which he handed to the bridegroom in an unmarked envelope. Mr. GIGANTE recalled that the bridegroom had some sort of a valise or briefcase in which he placed all of the envelopes handed to him at the reception. Mr. GIGANTE concluded that he had no further knowledge concerning the arrangements or proceedings at the wedding reception and could not recall anyone else who attended this affair.

Mrs. ANNETTE GIGANTE, 1629 North Mobile, Chicago, Illinois, advised that she was a member of the wedding party at the reception for MARIA DE LUCIA and ALEX PONZIO in 1948. She said that she had no knowledge regarding the invitations or arrangements for this affiar nor could she say who paid for the cost of this reception. Mrs. GIGANTE said that she noticed several of the guests as they handed unmarked envelopes to the groom at the reception but she did not know what disposition the groom made of these envelopes.

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WMH:OH

Mrs. GIGANTE said that she and her husband, JOSEPH, gave $100.00 which JOSEPH handed to the groom in an unmarked envelope. Mrs. GIGANTE said that this affair was attended by her mother, Mrs. SUSIE ANDINOLFI, and her sister, Mrs. ANN MANGAN, 7410 West Madison Street, and Mrs. PHYLLIS PONTILLO, another sister who resides with Mrs. GIGANTE at 1629 North Mobile.

Mrs. GIGANTE said that she knows that her sister, ANN MANGAN, gave $15.00 to the bridal couple and that her sister, PHYLLIS PONTILLO, gave $10.00 to the bridal couple.

Mrs. GIGANTE concluded that she had no further information regarding the arrangements, plans, or other activities at this wedding reception.

Mrs. SUSIE ANDINOLFI, 1629 North Mobile, Chicago, Illinois, advised that she attended the wedding reception held in 1948 for MARIA DE LUCIA and ALEX PONZIO and that she gave the bridal couple $50.00 which she handed to the bridegroom in an unmarked envelope. Mrs. ANDINOLFI said that she had no knowledge concerning the plans or arrangements which were made for this reception and that she did not see what disposition the bridegroom made of the funds which were handed to him.

Mrs. ANDINOLFI said that she did not know who paid the bills for the wedding reception and that she could not recall anyone outside of her own family who attended this affair.

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FWM:OH

Interview with GLORIA SANDLER
1110 South 22nd Street
Bellwood, Illinois

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PHILIP C. DUNNE and FRANCIS W. MATTHYS:

Mrs. GLORIA SANDLER advised that she had been a guest at the wedding reception of MARY DE LUCIA and ALEX PONZIO on January 24, 1948 and further advised that she is ALEX PONZIO's sister. She stated that she could recall several people who were at the reception but that she would not identify them for the reason that they were close friends and relatives and she did not want agents of the F.B.I. asking them what she considered personal questions concerning the reception.

Mrs. SANDLER advised that she and her husband, HAROLD, made a donation as customary at Italian weddings by placing their cash contribution in an envelope and handing it to the bridal couple at the reception but she refused to admit to how much the contribution amounted. She stated that this was a personal matter between her and her husband and the bridal couple.

Mrs. SANDLER stated that her attitude toward questions concerning people she knew who were at the reception and the amount of money she may have given to the bridal couple was based on the fact that this investigation concerned her brother's father-in-law and she was going to make no comment.

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FBJ:VLS

INTERVIEWS WITH MR. AND MRS. CARL WEIDLING
AND MR. AND MRS. PATRICK GIGANTE

The above persons were interviewed December 2, 1952 by SAs FRANCIS B. JENKINS and JOHN L. BOYLE.

The purpose of the interviews was to determine what information they could furnish concerning the wedding reception following the marriage of ALEX PONZIO and the daughter of PAUL DE LUCIA, in view of the fact that the WEIDLINGs were members of the wedding party and the GIGANTEs were guests at the wedding reception.

Mr. CARL WEIDLING, 1928 North Oak Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised he was an usher at the wedding of DE LUCIA's daughter, MARIA. He stated he did not recall when he had been first formally asked to be a member of the party but that he was confident the only reason he was asked was because his wife, who is a cousin of the bride, was going to be in the party. He stated he could not recall any persons who attended the reception with the exception of the GIGANTE family and the PONZIOs and that he was not acquainted with any of the other guests who attended. He stated he had given a contribution to the groom of $25 in cash in an envelope on behalf of himself and his wife. He added that he had not met any members of the DE LUCIA family prior to the wedding and could not recall seeing the bride's father there. WEIDLING had no idea as to the amount of money which was contributed at the wedding.

Mrs. CARL WEIDLING, nee GIGANTE, advised that she is a cousin of the bride, MARIA DE LUCIA, and that it had been understood for many years that she would be in the wedding party of MARIA when she got married. She stated she could not recall when she had been formally requested to participate in the wedding but that the engagement had been announced at least six months before the wedding took place. She said all arrangements for the wedding had been made by the bride and that the wedding dresses and accessories had been obtained at Blums and Saks clothing stores in Chicago. She stated she had given $32 or $35 to MARIA DE LUCIA for the gown which she, Mrs. WEIDLING, wore at the wedding and it was her understanding that MARIA DE LUCIA had paid the entire bill at one time. She also recalled that her husband had contributed $25 on behalf of her and her husband. Mrs. WEIDLING recalled that also in the wedding party were bridesmaids, ANNETTE GIGANTE, 1629 North Mobile, and a girl whose given name was MARY JANE but whose family name she was unable to recall. She also recalled that in attendance at the party were various members of the GIGANTE, PONZIO, and DE LUCIA families, including MINNIE GIGANTE, 900 block of South Aberdeen. She was unable to recall the names of any of the other guests, stating there had been extensive drinking going on and she had not paid too much attention to the other guests. She was unable to state how much money had been received by the bride and groom as gifts but stated she thought it was quite a bit.

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Mr. and Mrs. PATRICK GIGANTE, 1928 North Oak Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised they had attended the wedding reception as guests inasmuch as Mr. GIGANTE is a brother of Mrs. PAUL DE LUCIA. They stated they had given a joint contribution of $100 in cash in an envelope to the groom but were unable to advise the names of any of the other guests who had attended other than the immediate members of the GIGANTE family, the PONZIO family, and the DE LUCIA family. Mr. GIGANTE stated he was personally acquainted with DE LUCIA, CAMPAGNA, and GIOE but had not seen CAMPAGNA or GIOE since prior to their conviction in 1943.

Mr. and Mrs. GIGANTE stated they had no idea of how much money the bride and groom had received as gifts from various guests in the party and had never asked.

It should be noted that CARL WEIDLING is self-employed in the remodeling business and maintains an office at 6309 West Diversey. He was formerly employed with the Stewart Construction Company located at 47th and Western.

PATRICK GIGANTE is a movie operator. He is presently unemployed, his last employment having been at the Irving and Harlem Drive In Theater, which is closed for the winter.

It should be noted that Mrs. CARL WEIDLING is the daughter of PATRICK GIGANTE.

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LBF:OH

On December 2, 1952, ANGELO GIGANTE and his wife, MARY GIGANTE, who reside at 4053 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois, were interviewed concerning the wedding reception for MARY DE LUCIA at the Blackstone Hotel in January of 1948.

ANGELO GIGANTE advised that MARY DE LUCIA is his niece, and that his sister is the wife of PAUL DE LUCIA. He advised that in January of 1948, both he and his wife, MARY, attended the wedding reception at the Blackstone Hotel and contributed $25.00 as a wedding gift to the bride and groom. He stated this is an Italian custom for friends and relatives to attend the wedding and reception and give a gift or contribution in the form of a cash donation rather than a wedding present. He stated that approximately 500 or 600 people attended this wedding reception and that most of them were not known to him. He advised that they were relatives and friends of the DE LUCIA and PANZIO families.

ANGELO GIGANTE advised that although his sister is married to PAUL DE LUCIA, he seldom visits with PAUL DE LUCIA but often visits with his sister in the DE LUCIA home. He stated, however, that these visits are strictly friendly visits between brother and sister and they never discuss business matters involving PAUL DE LUCIA and he has never been on friendly terms with PAUL DE LUCIA and has never made inquiry as to his business activities. He stated that he is fully aware of the activities of DE LUCIA, CAMPAGNA, and GIOE through the publicity that has been given them in the local press. He advised that he is not personally acquainted with either CAMPAGNA or GIOE and could furnish absolutely no information concerning their friends and associates.

Both ANGELO and MARY GIGANTE advised that they have never received any money from the DE LUCIA family, have never involved themselves in any business activities with the DE LUCIA family and have never had any social activity with the DE LUCIA family or their friends.

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VPC:asj

Mrs. FLORENCE GRANATA, nee Florence Ponzio, residence address 2938 West Flournoy, was interviewed at her home on December 2, 1952 by SA VERNON P. COYNE. Mrs. GRANATA was interviewed to ascertain her knowledge of the wedding reception given her brother ALEX PONZIO and his bride in January, 1948 and for any other information she might have regarding PAUL DE LUCIA's activities, both social and business, since his release from prison on parole.

Mrs. GRANATA advised that her husband, FRANK GRANATA, is an undertaker who operates an undertaking establishment in Chicago. She stated that the social relations between herself and her husband with PAUL DE LUCIA and PAUL DE LUCIA's family are very few and far between and that she has not seen PAUL DE LUCIA or been at his residence since her sister-in-law, MARY PONZIO, had a baby more than two years ago. She stated that she and her husband had only visited PAUL DE LUCIA's home on a very few occasions while her brother, ALEX PONZIO, and his bride were residing at the DE LUCIA home. She stated that she has absolutely no knowledge concerning any of the social or business activities which PAUL DE LUCIA or his family may engage in and to the best of her knowledge, her husband has never had any financial dealings with PAUL DE LUCIA.

Continuing, Mrs. GRANATA stated that inasmuch as their social and business relations with PAUL DE LUCIA have been so few and far between, she has no knowledge concerning the type of associates that DE LUCIA has and she denied knowing any of the other parolees.

Concerning the wedding reception, Mrs. GRANATA stated that she and her husband arrived late at the reception and that she supposes that many people had already left by the time she and her husband had arrived so she has no way of estimating how many persons attended the reception although she did note that there was a very large crowd. She stated that it is an Italian custom for all guests to present cash to the bride and groom as a wedding present and that her husband had made the contribution for her family. To the best of her knowledge, according to Mrs. GRANATA, her husband gave approximately $100.00 but she is not sure of the exact figure.

Mrs. GRANATA advised that the only persons that she knew at the wedding were members of her own immediate family and the immediate family of the bride.

In conclusion, Mrs. GRANATA advised that she has no knowledge of the amount of money raised by donations at the reception and she

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VPC:asj

has absolutely no knowledge of how this sum of money was spent or who took care of the financial details of the reception.

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JLB:VLS

INTERVIEW WITH ANTHONY PONZIO

ANTHONY PONZIO, who resides at 2442 Highland Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois, was interviewed December 2, 1952 by SAs FRANCIS B. JENKINS and JOHN L. BOYLE. The purpose of the interview was to determine what information PONZIO could furnish concerning the wedding reception following the marriage of his brother, ALEX PONZIO to the daughter of PAUL DE LUCIA. It was previously learned that ANTHONY had been a guest at the wedding reception held at the Blackstone Hotel in January, 1948.

ANTHONY advised he and his wife, NANCY, had attended the wedding as guests only. He stated they were not a part of the official wedding party. He was asked whether he could recall the identity of any other guests at the wedding. To this he replied that because he had had more to drink that night than he was accustomed to having he was unable to recall the names of any guests other than the members of the PONZIO family. Other than the members of the PONZIO family, he mentioned his mother-in-law, Mrs. CONCETTA GRANATO, 767 West Taylor, was among the guests.

ANTHONY was also asked whether he had given a gift to the bride and groom. He stated that in accord with the custom at Italian weddings he had given a cash gift in the amount of $50. He stated he was unable to estimate the amount that had been given to the bride and groom and had never heard the matter discussed by the bride or the groom or other members of the family.

Except for the above, PONZIO stated he had no knowledge whatsoever concerning the arrangements for the wedding or the guests in attendance.

ANTHONY PONZIO is 34 years of age and is employed as an engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He has been so employed for sixteen years. He is married and has four children. He owns his home located at the above address.

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WJM:dfl

The following investigation was conducted by SA FRANCIS V. ELLIS:

Mrs. BURL BONAVIA, 3133 Arline Avenue, Rockford, Illinois, telephone Rockford 5-5895, upon interview advised that she was a bridesmaid at the wedding of MARY DE LUCIA and ALEX PONZIO in January, 1948. She stated she had formerly attended the University of Illinois and that during the school year of 1945 and 1945 she had been a roommate of MARY DE LUCIA in Champaign, Illinois. In the latter part of 1947, she had been requested by MARY DE LUCIA to act as one of five bridesmaids at her forthcoming wedding. Mrs. BURL BONAVIA, who was formerly known as DORTHEA HEERENS, was thereafter one of MARY DE LUCIA's attendants at her marriage which took place at St. Luke's Church, River Forest, Illinois. She was also present at the evening wedding reception at the Blackstone Hotel.

Relative to this reception she estimated that there were from 200 to 500 people in attendance. She explained that she was absolutely unacquainted with any other people there other than MARY DE LUCIA and her husband. She stated she recalled that as the various guests arrived at the reception at the Blackstone Hotel they deposited envelopes containing money on a silver tray placed on a table near the bride and groom.

Relative to her bridesmaid dress, Mrs. BONAVIA stated that this dress had been purchased at Blums Vogue on Michigan Avenue. She did not know the price of this dress inasmuch as she had not paid for it. Mrs. BONAVIA assumed that the dress was a gift from the bride to her.

Since the above wedding Mrs. BONAVIA has seen MARY DE LUCIA on only one occasion that being in September, 1948, when she spent a week end with MARY and her husband at the DE LUCIA home in River Forest. At that time MARY and her husband were residing with the DE LUCIA family. Since that occasion she has heard nothing from MARY until sometime during the past week when she received a letter from her. She declined to furnish any information as to the nature of this communication.

Mr. BURL BONAVIA was present at the time of the above interview and he stated that he was not acquainted and had not attended the wedding of MARY. He pointed out that he and his wife were married on November 20, 1948 and insofar as he knew, neither he nor his wife had any contact with MARY DE LUCIA or members of her family since that date.

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MG:ISB

ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW
DR. LEONARD L. GIGANTE

Attempts were made to locate and interview Dr. LEONARD L. GIGANTE by Special Agent MARIO GREGORIO, inasmuch as ALEX "BEN" PONZIO, JR. advised that Dr. GIGANTE was an usher at his wedding; and that GIGANTE is an uncle of the bride, brother of Mrs. PAUL DE LUCIA.

"BEN" PONZIO and his brother, ORLANDO PONZIO, each advised that Dr. LEONARD L. GIGANTE is a dentist at Oak Park, Illinois.

Latest telephone directories for Chicago, Illinois suburbs reflects one LEONARD GIGANTE, DDS, 256 Washington, phone Village 8-0922. Latest classified telephone listings for Chicago and suburbs reflects LEONARD L. GIGANTE, 4055 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois, phone Diversey 8-1443. "Information" operator, Illinois Bell Telephone Company, advises that the most recent telephone listings reflect LEONARD L. GIGANTE, DDS, 2514 Harlem Avenue, Elmwood Park, Illinois, phone Gladstone 3-7979.

Several telephone calls were made to the above mentioned telephone listings on December 2 and 3, 1952, in an effort to locate GIGANTE. However, no answer was received at any of the above with the exception of Diversey 8-1443. The party answering that number advised that during recent months a number of calls have been received asking for Dr. GIGANTE, but GIGANTE is not known at this number. This party identified himself as JOHN NIKL, 3737 North Bell Avenue. The residence at 256 Washington Boulevard, Oak Park, Illinois, is located among apartment buildings. Visits at that address have failed to locate anyone at home.

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MBH:asj

Newspaper Accounts of Wedding Reception

The following investigation was conducted by SA MERLE B. HAMRE and SA JOHN D. CORN:

The "Chicago Herald American" newspaper editions dating from January 15, 1948 to February 1, 1948, were reviewed and the only mention made of the wedding reception held for RICCA's daughter was found in the January 25, 1948 issue on page one, columns six and seven, under the heading "Gang's All There! RICCA Gives $13,000 Party for Daughter." This article went on to state that a reception was held for RICCA's daughter at the Blackstone Hotel in which two entire floors were taken over for the reception. It stated further that the ballroom was banked with $5,000 worth of camelias and seven hundred guests were present greeting SYLVIA DE LUCIA. The article also stated that six house detectives "protected" the party and that hotel employees had been warned against discussing the party. The article mentioned that reports had leaked out that $8,000 had been spent for champagne and also mentioned a sumptuous buffet supper.

The "Chicago Daily News" editions from January 16, 1948 to January 31, 1948, the "Chicago Sun" editions from January 16, 1948 to January 31, 1948, and the "Chicago Daily Times" editions from January 21, 1948 to January 31, 1948, were all searched for items concerning the wedding reception with negative results.

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MISCELLANEOUS

MARK LIPSKY, reported associate of CHARLES GIOE

On November 30, 1952, SA JOHN J. OITZINGER and SA VERNON P. COYNE called in person at the Office of Grid-L-Rich, Incorporated, 646 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, so that MARK LIPSKY, an official of this company who was reputed in the "Chicago Daily Tribune" to be a friend of CHARLES GIOE, could be interviewed regarding his knowledge of GIOE's associates and activities since GIOE's parole from the Federal Prison. On this occasion, Mr. BERTRAM FEUERR, the only person present in the office of Grid-L-Rich, Incorporated, advised that to the best of his knowledge MARK LIPSKY was somewhere on the West Coast, but his exact whereabouts was not known to him.

On December 1, 1952, Miss LINDA ROCHESTER, Secretary to MARK LIPSKY, advised SA VERNON P. COYNE that MARK LIPSKY is on a business trip in the Western Section of the United States and the date he will return to Chicago is indefinite at the present time.

LOU COLLINS, reported associate of GIOE now in Miami Beach, Florida

In regard to LOU COLLINS, it is noted that the October 5, 1950, issue of the "Chicago Daily Tribune", 3-Star Sports Final Edition, on page 2, column 5, carried an article wherein it was reflected that LOU COLLINS, the former owner of the Silver Bar, was an associate of CHARLES (CHERRY NOSE) GIOE.

LOUIS FISHERMAN, owner, Curly Fisherman's Cross Roads, 400 South State Street, Chicago, advised SA VERNON P. COYNE and SA JOHN J. OITZINGER on November 29, 1952, that LOU COLLINS was formerly associated with him in the operation of the above-named restaurant and cocktail lounge at the time when it was called the Silver Bar. He remarked that COLLINS left Chicago approximately two and one half weeks ago for Miami Beach, Florida, where he has taken over the operation of Mother Kelly's Restaurant located on Dade Boulevard in Miami Beach, Florida.

CG 58-194
JFG:ALA

TIMOTHY J. O'CONNOR
Commissioner of Police
Chicago, Illinois

On November 29, 1952, Commissioner O'CONNOR was interviewed by Special Agents RAYMOND J. DRISCOLL and JOHN F. GLENVILLE in regard to what information of value he would be able to furnish regarding the activities of the subjects. Commissioner O'CONNOR advised he had no personal knowledge on the activities of the subjects since they had been released on parole. He stated, however, that Lieutenant JOSEPH MORRIS, in charge of the Extortion Squad located at Scotland Yard, 2075 Canal Port Avenue, might have some information concerning the three subjects.

Commissioner O'CONNOR phoned Lt. MORRIS in the prescence of the two interviewing agents and requested him to furnish all information in his possession to the interviewing agents concerning the three subjects.

Commissioner O'CONNOR explained the Extortion Squad of the Chicago Police Department has been recently organized to investigate the activities of big time hoodlums operating in Chicago. The Police Officers assigned to the Extortion Squad are very carefully screened as to their honesty and integrity. The purpose of this squad is to check allegations concerning attempted extortion by hoodlums in Chicago to "muscle in" on legitimate business as well as other illegal activities that may be called to the attention of the Chicago Police Department.

Lieutenant JOSEPH MORRIS, NA
Extortion Squad, Scotland Yard
2075 West Canal Port Avenue

On December 1, 1952, Lt. MORRIS was interviewed by Special Agents KENNETH D. SCHEIWE and JOHN F. GLENVILLE. Lt. MORRIS stated he has been attempting to maintain a check on the activities of the big time hoodlums in Chicago since the Extortion Squad was originated approximately four months ago. He is acquainted with the three parolees, DeLUCIA, CAMPAGNA, and GIOE. He had no information as a result of his checks of these subjects that they had violated their parole.

Lt. MORRIS assigned Police Officers EDWARD QUINN, CHARLES FITZGERALD, and PETER HEIDINGER to surveill PAUL DeLUCIA at his

home, 812 Lathrop Avenue, River Forest, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. This surveillance has been in progress for the past six weeks on a spot-check basis.

On Saturday, November 15, 1952, the above three officers, all surveilling DeLUCIA at his home, observed him standing in the front yard about 9:00 a.m. with his hat and coat on, apparently waiting for someone to drive by and pick him up. However, about 10:00 a.m. they observed DeLUCIA drive in his personally owned car to the home of TONY ACCARDO, who resides at 1431 North Ashland Avenue, River Forest, Illinois. DeLUCIA stopped his car at the entrance of ACCARDO'S home for approximately five to ten seconds. He then immediately started his car and took a direct route back to his own home which he entered.

Lt. MORRIS was most cooperative and advised that in the future if any information of value should come to his attention, that he will immediately communicate that information to the FBI concerning the subjects.

Allegations Re CHARLES GIOE

Lieutenant MORRIS advised he had received a tip that members of the Chicago mob were going to attempt to muscle in on the operations of a new restaurant known as Milano's located at 1160 North State Street. According to MORRIS, Milano's grand opening of their theater-restaurant took place on approximately November 1, 1952. With several of his police officers, he visited the restaurant on the night of its grand opening in order to identify leading Chicago mobsters, and to interview the MILANO boys as to any indication that Chicago mobsters were attempting to muscle in on the profits of their business.

On the night of the grand opening, ANTHONY MILANO, when interviewed by Lieutenant MORRIS, assured MORRIS that there was no truth to the rumor that members of a Chicago mob were attempting to muscle in on his business. During the course of the interview, according to Lieutenant MORRIS, ANTHONY MILANO volunteered the information that he had heard a story that "Cherry Nose" GIOE was receiving a cut of five cents per loaf of Italian bread sold in Chicago. He was unable to furnish Lieutenant MORRIS with any additional details concerning this matter.

MORRIS stated the MILANO family have operated Italian restaurants in Chicago for the past several generations and were famous for their food, and, according to his records, the family enjoyed

an excellent reputation. Lieutenant MORRIS did not make any investigation to ascertain if this rumor was true. While at the Milano Restaurant at its grand opening, no leading Chicago mobsters were observed by Lieutenant MORRIS or his men.

ANTHONY MILANO

On December 2, 1952, Mr. ANTHONY MILANO was interviewed by SAs KENNETH D. SCHEIWE and JOHN F. GLENVILLE at the Milano Restaurant, 1160 North State Street. He recalled being interviewed by Lieutenant MORRIS and repeated his denial that members of any Chicago mob were attempting to muscle in on his business.

MILANO flatly denied that he told Lieutenant MORRIS that he had heard a story that "Cherry Nose" GIOE was receiving five cents a loaf of Italian bread sold in Chicago. He said he does not know GIOE or any other Chicago mobsters.

ANTHONY MILANO operates his restaurant with his brother, CARMIE, and his brother-in-law, DOMINICK GALLO. He states the Italian bread used at his restaurant is purchased from the United Bakery, 822 North Cicero Avenue, Chicago. He said he had no knowledge of any rumor that anyone was getting a cut on each loaf of Italian bread sold in Chicago.

CARMIE MILANO

CARMIE MILANO was interviewed also by agents SCHEIWE and GLENVILLE. He did not talk to Lieutenant MORRIS or any other Chicago police officer on the night of their grand opening and had no knowledge of any Chicago mobster attempting to move in on their business. He had no knowledge or information concerning a rumor that CHARLES GIOE or anyone else was receiving a cut on each loaf of Italian bread sold in Chicago.

DOMINICK GALLO

Mr. GALLO was also interviewed by SAs SCHEIWE and GLENVILLE at the Milano Restaurant. He advised he has been engaged as a partner with the MILANO brothers since the grand opening of the Milano Restaurant. He had no knowledge of attempts of any Chicago mobster to muscle in on their business. He did not have any information concerning the rumor that CHARLES GIOE or anyone else was receiving a cut on Italian bread sold in Chicago.

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JFG/blj

NICHOLAS MARCUCCI
President of United Bakery
822 North Cicero, Chicago

On December 2, 1952, Mr. MARCUCCI, when interviewed in his office, advised he had no information concerning the story that CHARLES GIOE or any other Chicago mobster was receiving a cut on Italian bread sold in Chicago. He said that he was not acquainted with CHARLES GIOE.

Mr. MARCUCCI explained that bakeries that specialize in Italian and French bread are represented by the Illinois Specialty Bakers Association, located in Room 1219, 188 West Randolph Street, phone RAndolph 6-7361. The association is made up of members who own bakeries in the Chicago area and was formed in 1931 or 1932. He is a member of the association. The purpose of the association is to negotiate labor contracts with unions and to iron out grievances that may arise between management and labor. Labels that are pasted on the bread are purchased by bakeries at the present time for $4.50 per thousand. The purchase of these labels is considered an assessment to enable the association to operate and represent bakery owners. According to Mr. MARCUCCI, the association has no power to compel its members to follow its decisions. There is no written contract with the association and members may withdraw at any time. Mr. MARCUCCI has had no occasion to entirely disregard decisions of the association but, on occasions, has disagreed in some respects with its decisions. As a whole, he has followed the decisions of the association along with other members. He has no knowledge of any acts of violence during the past 20 years that he has been a member, nor does he have any information of mob influence regarding control of the association.

PETER L. COHEN
Engineer and Accountant
United Bakery

Mr. COHEN was interviewed at the office of the United Bakery on December 2, 1952. He explained that he is an accountant for the United Bakery as well as other members of the Illinois Specialty Bakers Association. He is well acquainted with members of this association and has no knowledge of anyone receiving a cut on each loaf of Italian bread sold in Chicago. He knows of no acts

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of terrorism occurring as a result of differences between the association and bakers, and has no information concerning mobster influence in the association. He is not acquainted with CHARLES GIOE.

Mr. COHEN audits the accounts of the following bakeries who are members of the association:

Lucca Bakery
635 South Western Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Gonnelle
2012 Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois

New Royal
Route 45, Clybourn Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Nuti
645 West Grand Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

NELLO CORTESI
Secretary
United Bakery

Mr. CORTESI was also interviewed on December 2, 1952 at his office at the United Bakery. He had no knowledge of a rumor that any mobster was receiving a cut on Italian bread sold in the Chicago area. He also substantiated the purposes of the Illinois Specialty Bakers Association and had no information that the criminal element had any influence on members of the association.

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PCD:OH

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent PHILIP C. DUNNE:

Captain THOMAS ALCOCK, Commanding Officer of the 41st Police District, Chicago, Illinois, who has an active interest in leading police characters in Chicago, was interviewed with the following results:

Captain ALCOCK advised that as far as he has been able to determine JOYE, RICCA, and CAMPAGNA have been very conscientious about their parole and "have been leaning over backwards" to avoid any occasions which would jeopardize their present parole status.

Captain ALCOCK stated that these three parolees have not been reported as associating with any underworld characters or frequenting any places where police characters are known to frequent.

Captain ALCOCK was interviewed with reference to the wedding of the daughter of PAUL RICCA and he stated that he had no information indicating the source of the funds which were used to defray the expenses of the wedding.

INVESTIGATION AT CHICAGO
CRIME COMMISSION

The following interview was conducted by SA FRANK H. MOORE, JR. and SA JOE C. WHEELER on December 1, 1952:

WALTER DEVEREAU, Chief Investigator, Chicago Crime Commission, 79 West Monroe Street, in the absence from Chicago of VIRGIL W. PETERSON, Operating Director, examined records of that office advising that no information as to the activities of DE LUCIA, GIOE, and CAMPAGNA since their release had come tc their attention other than that appearing in the local press and before the Kefauver Crime Commission.

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INTERVIEW WITH ALEX LOUIS GREENBERG

ALEX LOUIS GREENBERG was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN L. BOYLE on December 1, 1952 because he is a known acquaintance of subject CHARLES JOYE and is the owner of the hotel where JOYE resides.

GREENBERG advised he is the owner of the Canadian Ace Brewing Company, 3940 South Union Avenue, and the Seneca Hotel, 200 East Chestnut Street, Chicago. The subject JOYE resides at the Seneca Hotel. GREENBERG stated he has known all the subjects in this case for many years. He claims, however, he has not seen either DE LUCIA or CAMPAGNA since before they were committed to prison at Atlanta. He further claims he has seen JOYE accidentally because of his residence at the Seneca Hotel.

GREENBERG was advised the government had reason to believe the books of the Canadian Ace Brewing Company would reflect the source of funds used in the payment of the tax claim against DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA. It is to be noted that information to this effect is contained in the files of the Chicago Office as having been furnished to the United States Attorney, Chicago, in an anonymous communication.

GREENBERG denies any knowledge whatever concerning the source of funds used to pay income tax for DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA, and states the books of his organization are available for audit at any time. He stated he does not know what line of business JOYE is in at the present time, and stated as a matter of fact he has considered it best not to ask JOYE any questions about anything. Except for chance meetings, he has no contact with JOYE at all. He claims he does not know any of the PONZIO family, has no knowledge concerning the wedding of PONZIO and DE LUCIA.

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WILLIAM "SMOKEY" ALLISSIO

On December 3, 1952 Special Agents PHILLIP C. DUNNE and FRANCIS W. MATTHYS contacted Mrs. SARA LOSAVIO, 1121 Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois, sister of WILLIAM "SMOKEY" ALLISSIO, in an effort to locate him for interview concerning the identity and whereabouts of JIMMY RYAN mentioned by [redacted] as the individual who had put up money for PAUL DE LUCIA, was. Paul Ricca. She stated that ALLISSIO was today moving to another residence but that she was unable to recall the address of either the new or old house. She promised to have ALLISSIO call the Field Office as soon as he contacted her.

During the course of this investigation, efforts were made by Special Agent LEO B. FEARY to ascertain the whereabouts of one GERALD COVELLI, who is allegedly acquainted with JIMMIE RYAN. Officers WILLIAM DONOVAN and PATRICK FITZGERALD of the Chicago Police Department, who are well acquainted with GERALD COVELLI, advised that the most recent information they have concerning the activities of COVELLI indicates that he was arrested in the San Francisco or Los Angeles area within the past year for failure to register as an ex-convict. They stated that although they could furnish no definite information as to his exact address, they are certain that he is presently residing in San Francisco. Accordingly this information was furnished to the San Francisco and the Los Angeles Offices to locate and interview GERALD COVELLI.

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RPB:clb

T-1, of another government agency, on December 2, 1952 furnished the following information relative to PAUL DE LUCIA: Referral/Consult

T-2, of another government agency, on December 2, 1952 advised that he had no information concerning the business interests, activities or associates of LOUIS CAMPAGNA.

T-3, of another government agency, on December 2, 1952 furnished the following information relative to CHARLES JOYE:

Referral/Consult

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RPB:clb

Referral/Consult

He stated he had no additional information concerning the activities, financial interest or associates of CHARLES JOYE

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Life Magazine

SA VERNON P. COYNE, in an attempt to locate pictures of the PONZIO-DE LUCIA wedding which occurred in January, 1948, if any such pictures were taken or published, caused a search to be made by the employees of Life Magazine Circulation Department at 540 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, for any such pictures with negative results as the names of the principals involved in the wedding were not in Life Magazine indices.

SA VERNON P. COYNE, to further verify the negative results obtained from Life Magazine, personally reviewed all copies of Life Magazine for the period January 24, 1948 through March 1, 1948, which are on file at the Chicago Public Library, Randolph and Michigan, Chicago. No pictures of the PONZIO-DE LUCIA wedding were noted.

Drake Hotel
North Michigan Avenue and East Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois

On November 29, 1952 T-4, of known reliability, at the captioned hotel, furnished information regarding

[redacted]

T-4 advised that previous to [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

It was noted from the records which were made available by T-4 that on

[redacted]

b7D

T-4 advised that the records of [redacted]

On December 1, 1952 the following persons were interviewed at theDrake Hotel by SA VERNON P. COYNE to determine if GIZZO associated with CHARLES GIOE or any of the other parolees while he was a guest at the Drake Hotel. In each instance, the person interviewed advised that he recalled that GIZZO had been a guest at the hotel on several occasions and identified GIZZO's photograph; but they were unable to identify any of the parolees as being a visitor at GIZZO's rooms on these occasions although photographs of all the parolees were displayed to them;

THOMAS CAWLEY, Bell Man; LLOYD SMITH, In Charge of Service; and ALFRED OLSON, Bell Captain.

Mr. THOMAS BURNS, former Vice-President and General Manager of the Drake Hotel who now resides at 1306 West Beach, Biloxi, Mississippi, who was interviewed in Chicago as he is presently a guest at the Drake Hotel, advised SA VERNON P. COYNE that to his knowledge he has never seen TONY GIZZO in person and he had only heard of GIZZO through GIZZO's name appearing in the local newspaper regarding an investigation made at Kansas City, Missouri over a gangland killing; and it was this newspaper article which prompted him to bann GIZZO from being a guest at the Drake Hotel in the future. He stated that he had no knowledge of whom GIZZO associated with while he was in Chicago.

PATRICK J. TOUHY,
Chief, Cook County Highway Police

Captain TOUHY was interviewed on November 29, 1952 by SAs TOM E. CHAPOTON and JOHN L. BOYLE. TOUHY, who is well acquainted with the background and character of the subjects in this case, advised he was unable to provide any information which would be of value in this investigation. He stated on the other hand, he was of the opinion that all the subjects are being extremely cautious in all their activities, to prevent any suspicion of irregularity arising and thereby jeopardizing their parole status.

Captain JOHN WARREN
East Chicago Avenue
Police District

Captain WARREN was interviewed on November 29, 1952 by SAs TOM E. CHAPOTON and JOHN L. BOYLE. He advised he has not heard of a single instance concerning any activities on the part of the subjects in this case which might be of value in this investigation. Captain WARREN is fully acquainted with the background of the subjects but states the only one of the three he has seen since their parole is CHARLIE JOYE, who lives in his district at the Seneca Hotel.

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RJD:DHB

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

T-1: [redacted] SAS RUSSELL P. BALDWIN and ANDREW A. ARMSTRONG on December 2, 1952.

T-2: [redacted] Referral/Consult SAS RUSSELL P. BALDWIN and ANDREW A. ARMSTRONG on December 2, 1952.

T-3: [redacted] SAS RUSSELL P. BALDWIN and ANDREW A. ARMSTRONG on December 2, 1952.

The above individuals requested that their identities be kept confidential.

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T-4: [redacted] of the Drake Hotel, who requested his identity in this investigation be kept confidential. This information was furnished to SA VERNON P. COYNE on November 29, 1952.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

On November 28, 1952, the Detroit Office was advised by teletype to investigate the activities, background, and associations of LOUIE CAMPAGNA at Berrien Springs, Michigan, where he operates a farm.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

On November 28, 1952, the Indianapolis Office was advised by teletype to investigate the activities and associations of LOUIS CAMPAGNA at Fowler, Indiana, where he operates a farm with his son.

On November 29, 1952, the Indianapolis Office was advised by teletype that the banking operations of the farm of CAMPAGNA at Fowler, Indiana, are carried on at the Lafayette National Bank.

On December 2, 1952, the Miami Office was advised by teletype to interview LOU COLLINS at Miami Beach, Florida, since LOU COLLINS is an associate of CHARLES GIOE.

On December 3, 1952, both the Los Angeles and San Francisco Offices were advised by teletype to locate and interview one GERALD COVELLI as to the identity of JIMMIE RYAN.

LEADS

CHICAGO DIVISION:

At Chicago, Illinois.

Will locate and interview Dr. LEONARD J. GIGANTE, uncle of Mrs. ALEX BEN PONZIO, as Dr. GIGANTE was an Usher at the wedding January 24, 1948. Dr. GIGANTE is reported to be at GLadstone 3-7979, address 2514 Harlem Avenue, Elmwood Park, Illinois.

Will interview Mrs. ANN MANGAN, 7410 West Madison Street, sister-in-law of JOSEPH GIGANTE. Mrs. MANGAN reportedly attended the wedding reception.

Will interview Mrs. PHYLLIS PONTILLO, 1629 North Mobile, likewise a sister-in-law of JOSEPH GIGANTE. Mrs. PONTILLO is reported to have been a guest at the wedding reception.

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RJD:DHB

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Will interview FRANK GRANATA at the undertaking parbr on Sacramento Boulevard. FRANK is the husband of FLORENCE GRANATA, who is reported to have attended the wedding reception.

Will interview PETER GRANATA, address 69th Street, Chicago, reported by FLORENCE GRANATA to have been at the wedding reception.

Will interview LORRAINE GRANATA at Mangle Florist, as she reportedly attended the wedding reception.

Will examine the books of the Calumet Construction Company and Consolidated Molding Company for information in connection with the activities of subject GIOE.

Will attempt to locate and interview WILLIAM "SMOKES" ALLISSIO and question him as to the identity of JIMMY RYAN.

At Seneca, Illinois.

Will locate ART CONN, who managed DE LUCIA'S Kendall County farm from 1949, to February, 1951, in order to ascertain DE LUCIA'S activities, as well as the identities of individuals who visited the farm, identities of individuals employed on the farm, and particularly a man known as "RED."

Will question CONN as to the whereabouts of STANLEY STREMLAU, who supposedly managed this farm prior to CONN'S employment.

Will interview BILL JOHNSON, c/o the Chevy Chase Inn, formerly known as the Bon-Aire Club, as to the identity of JIMMY RYAN.

REFERENCES Phone call from the Bureau 11/26/52.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Teletype to Miami dated 12/2/52.

Teletypes to Indianapolis 11/28 and 29/52.

Teletype to Detroit 11/28/52.

Teletypes to Los Angeles and San Francisco 12/3/52.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	12/4/52	12/3/52	LOGAN J. LANE, JR. sae

TITLE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA; CHARLES JOYE, wa.
Charles Gioe; PAUL DE LUCIA, wa.
Paul Ricca

CHARACTER OF CASE
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

1cc detached room 5718 12-9 jf

1cc returned 3/30/53 [illegible]

GERALD JOSEPH COVELLI, FBI No. 1995290, who formerly resided 2851 Wellington Road, Los Angeles, reportedly discussed paroles of subjects with [redacted] when COVELLI [redacted] at [redacted] According to [redacted] owed by CAMPAGNA and RICCA and that he [redacted] agents of Internal Revenue Bureau. Attempts to locate COVELLI for interview at former Los Angeles residence and business addresses developed no information regarding his present location. COVELLI released from Los Angeles City Jail about 4/12/52 on three years probation upon condition he remain outside California during probationary period. In July 1952, COVELLI was observed at Flamingo Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, and reportedly had been traveling between Las Vegas and Chicago. COVELLI's uncle, JOHN R. BORCIA, confined Folsom, California Prison. BORCIA formerly operated Primrose Path Tavern, Chicago, reportedly associated with [redacted]

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b 6-1
b 7-1

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5a

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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58-2000-2186

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DEC 8 1952
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53 DEC 23 1952

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L. A. 58-125

DETAILS:

At Los Angeles, California

Investigation was conducted by SAs JAMES H. MC DONALD and the writer.

Information was received that [redacted] GERALD COVELLI and while [redacted] COVELLI discussed the paroles of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES LOVE, and PAUL DE LUCIA. According to [redacted] one [redacted] was the [redacted] owed by CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA and that [redacted] agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau. [redacted] stated that COVELLI had operated a tavern in Chicago and [redacted] obtained the impression that [redacted] was either a partner of COVELLI or frequented this tavern known as the Primrose Path. It was reported that COVELLI was thought to be in California, and it was desired that he be interviewed concerning the foregoing information.

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GERALD JOSEPH COVELLI, FBI No. 1995290, on April 12, 1951, advised FBI Agents at Los Angeles, when interviewed on other matters, that he was released from Joliet, Illinois State Penitentiary on November 2, 1950, after serving a sentence. At the time of the interview he was residing at 2851 Wellington Road, Los Angeles, telephone PArkway 6863, with his uncle, JOHN R. BORCIA.

COVELLI claimed he was then employed by the wife of BORCIA, who operated the Ann Richardson Actors Agency at 8535 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, telephone CRestview 5-5193. BORCIA's wife used the name ANN RICHARDSON and reportedly has also used the names ANN PELLEGRINI, Mrs. LOUIS PELLEGRINI, and LOIS JOHNSTON.

Attempts were made on December 3, 1952, to locate COVELLI at 2851 Wellington Road and at 8535 Sunset Boulevard. No information could be developed at either address concerning the whereabouts of COVELLI. The Ann Richardson Actors Agency reportedly has been discontinued in Los Angeles.

L. A. 58-125

The following information was obtained from Captain JAMES E. HAMILTON, Intelligence Division, Los Angeles Police Department, and the files of that agency:

COVELLI registered with the Los Angeles Police Department as an ex-convict on May 9, 1951, pursuant to regulations of a municipal ordinance. He was arrested by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department on May 12, 1951, on a warrant charging him with failure to promptly register as required by law and for giving false information when he registered as an ex-convict. COVELLI was convicted. He appealed from the conviction and his appeal was denied. He was sentenced to serve two jail sentences of six months each, to run consecutively. After serving approximately 27 days in the Los Angeles City Jail, COVELLI agreed to a voluntary probation on the following terms:

1. That he remain outside the state of California for three years, the duration of the probationary period;

2. That his attorney show the court a one-way ticket for COVELLI from Los Angeles to Chicago, Illinois;

3. That Los Angeles Police Department officers accompany COVELLI to the Los Angeles Airport upon his departure from the city.

COVELLI departed California at Los Angeles via plane about April 12, 1952, for Chicago. The Los Angeles Police Department has no information indicating COVELLI has since returned to California.

COVELLI's uncle, JOHN R. BORCIA, is now confined to California State Prison at Folsom following his conviction at Los Angeles on a narcotics charge.

COVELLI's wife, JAN COVELLI, reportedly resides at 3729 North Magnolia, Chicago, Illinois, telephone East Gate 7-9533. His father, JOSEPH COVELLI, and an aunt, HELEN R. BORCIA, reportedly reside at 958 North Hamlin, Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN R. BORCIA formerly operated the Primrose Path Tavern in Chicago. [redacted] was reported to be either a partner of BORCIA in this tavern or worked at the tavern for BORCIA. In July 1950, [redacted] was engaged as [redacted] and [redacted] of the Tam O'Shanter Club, Chicago, Illinois. b6 b7C

Captain HAMILTON further advised that Los Angeles Police Department officers observed COVELLI at the Flamingo Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, on July 18, 1952, and received information that COVELLI had been traveling between Las Vegas and Chicago, the exact nature of his business being unknown to them.

Records of the Los Angeles Police Department reflect COVELLI was in custody of the Chicago, Illinois Police Department on April 14, 1952, charge not given. Captain HAMILTON stated that if COVELLI returns to the state of California during the three year probationary period upon which he is now at liberty COVELLI will be arrested as a probation violator and required to serve the balance of his sentence.

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L. A. 58-125

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

JOHN R. BORCIA advised Bureau Agents on 4/12/51 that he had one brother employed at that time by the Chicago PD and another brother employed by the SO at Chicago. He did not furnish the names of his brothers.

JOHN R. BORCIA additionally told Bureau Agents that FBI Agents surveilled him years ago in connection with their investigation of the Alvin Karpis gang and in connection with the ROSS kidnapping case. BORCIA claimed close friendship with JOHNNIE TORRIO, DANIEL "TUBBO" GILBERT, and CHARLES FISCHETTI, the death of the latter having come to BORCIA's attention the day prior to the interview. He spoke disparagingly of FISCHETTI.

GERALD JOSEPH COVELLI has a brother, DOMINIC COVELLI, who is employed as a patrolman in the Highland Park Division of the LAPD. Captain JAMES E. HAMILTON advised that DOMINIC COVELLI is very close to his brother, GERALD, or was very close to him, when GERALD was in Los Angeles, and he confidentially advised that he does not believe DOMINIC COVELLI to be sufficiently reliable where the brother is concerned for an inquiry to be made of DOMINIC. He said the LAPD has had under way certain efforts to remove DOMINIC COVELLI from the Department, these efforts not having been successful to date. The LAPD has no information to indicate that DOMINIC COVELLI knows the present location of GERALD COVELLI. Captain HAMILTON stated in strictest confidence he believed that if inquiry were made of DOMINIC COVELLI that DOMINIC would notify his brother GERALD and it would then be practically impossible to locate GERALD COVELLI for interview. For these reasons no attempt was made to interview DOMINIC COVELLI concerning the whereabouts of GERALD JOSEPH COVELLI.

LEADS

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois: Will make inquiry of JAN COVELLI, 3729 North Magnolia, Chicago, telephone East Gate 7-9533, as to the whereabouts of her husband, GERALD JOSEPH COVELLI.

L. A. 58-125

Will make a similar inquiry of COVELLI's father, JOSEPH COVELLI, and aunt, HELEN R. BORCIA, 958 North Hamlin, Chicago.

If GERALD JOSEPH COVELLI is not located through relatives in Chicago, it is suggested that inquiry be directed to the Salt Lake City Office for investigation at Las Vegas, Nevada, to locate COVELLI.

REFERENCE: Chicago teletype to Los Angeles 12/3/52.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	12/5/52	12/5/52	ROBERT K. LEWIS DDJ
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al			BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ROBERT COLLIER, Chelf Committee, advises no additional information on subjects or allegations of ALLEN BERNARD. States all information previously furnished Attorney General and FBI. Advises BERNARD to be reinterviewed and expects further developments within ten days.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On December 5, 1952, Mr. ROBERT COLLIER, Chief Counsel, Chelf Committee, was contacted in his office by the writer and he advised that all the information which he has regarding allegations made by ALLEN BERNARD that there was bribery involved in the paroles of the subjects has been previously furnished to the Attorney General and the Director, FBI. COLLIER advised that the information regarding this allegation was contained in his memo of July 10, 1952, and copies of BERNARD's statement made at the Executive Hearing of the Chelf Committee on October 10, 1952, both of which were furnished to the Attorney General and the FBI. He advised that the copy of BERNARD's statement included all the information given by BERNARD at the Executive Hearing and also advised that the transcript of that Executive Hearing was not available.

COLLIER said that at the Executive Hearing, BERNARD had been advised that unless he gave his facts to substantiate his

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recs destroyed ...1-8-53

For Consideration
Dept see 2186X1

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE — DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

58-2000-21186X RECORDED

JAN 8 1953

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (58-2000)

DATE: December 5, 1952

FROM : SAC, WFO (58-261)

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al,
BRIBERY,
PAROLE MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 [illegible]

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are three copies of the report of Special Agent ROBERT K. LEWIS dated December 5, 1952, at Washington, D. C., in captioned matter.

In regard to the statement of ALLEN BERNARD made at the Executive Hearing of October 10, 1952, ROBERT COLLIER advised that this was, apparently, a prepared statement and did not contain information beyond that which was supplied in COLLIER's memo of September 10, 1952. COLLIER did not have copies of this statement to furnish this office and advised copies were previously supplied to the Attorney General and the FBI. It is suggested that pertinent information in BERNARD's statement be incorporated in a Bureau report.

Encls. (3)
RKL:DDJ

3 ENCL

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allegations or disclosed the sources of his information by December, 1952, he would be cited for contempt. COLLIER pointed out that he has heard nothing from BERNARD since the Executive Hearing and stated that he expects to have BERNARD interviewed in New York by a member of the Chelf Committee and anticipates further developments within the next ten days arising from this interview. COLLIER added that BERNARD is a "peculiar" character and commented that at the time of the Executive Hearing, it was noted that there was lipstick on all the cigarette butts left by BERNARD in the ashtrays. COLLIER also advised that he had no additional information whatsoever concerning the subjects of this case or the circumstances surrounding their paroles.

COLLIER commented that this entire matter is still pending with the Chelf Committee and added that he has discussed BERNARD's allegations with the Attorney General on several occasions, the last such discussion occurring on December 4, 1952.

- RUC -

WFO 58-261

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated December 2, 1952.

SAC, Chicago (58-194) December 9, 1952

RECORDED
58-2000-2186X1

Director, FBI (58-2000)

LOUIS COMPAGNA, was., et al
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Enclosed herewith are two corrected copies of the report of Special Agent Robert K. Lewis, dated December 5, 1952, at Washington, D. C., for the Chicago Office and one corrected copy of said report for the Washington Field Office.

It is noted that these corrected copies contain additional information in the files of the Chelf Committee in possession of the Bureau which was not available to the Washington Field Office at the time they interviewed Robert Collier, Chief Counsel, Chelf Committee, on December 5, 1952.

Enclosure

cc: 2 - Washington Field (BSM) (Encl.) (58-261)

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	12/5/52	12/5/52	ROBERT K. LEWIS DDJ:HJK

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al	BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALLEN BERNARD, free-lance writer, advised Chelf Committee in June, 1952, that he had information that $750,000 was paid to effect the parole of above subjects, one-third of which sum was received by former Attorney General Tom Clark. BERNARD refused to identify sources of information at this time and again before Executive Hearing Committee on October 10, 1952. BERNARD's statement on October 10, 1952, set out.

2c - Dept
12-9-52

- RUC -

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On December 5, 1952, Mr. ROBERT COLLIER, Chief Counsel, Chelf Committee, made available the following information which he stated had previously been referred to the Attorney General and to the FBI in a memorandum dated July 10, 1952. The pertinent portions of this memorandum are set out hereinafter:

"ALLEN BERNARD -- describing himself as a free-lance writer, address 413 East 52nd Street, New York, New York -- contacted the Subcommittee on June 18, 1952. This individual reported he had information to prove that the amount of $750,000 was paid to obtain the parole of the four gangsters. BERNARD stated that the pay-off involved three people representing the gangsters and three

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: signed from Orig. Rept. Consign.

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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STAT. SECT.

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to Chicago. 12/9

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individuals who split the $750,000. Attorney General Tom Clark, according to BERNARD, received $250,000. Another $250,000 went to a 'place higher than Clark,' which he indicated was someone in the White House.

"BERNARD advised that he could back up his allegations by sworn statements and indicated that he is presently in touch with two of the three people representing the gangsters. BERNARD categorically refused to divulge the identity of these individuals.

"BERNARD mentioned MAURY HUGHES as an attorney in Dallas, Texas, and reportedly a close friend of Tom Clark -- who, according to prior investigation by the Subvommittee of the Committee on Expenditures, played a small part in obtaining these paroles. BERNARD characterized HUGHES' testimony before the Congressional Subcommittee on Expenditures as 'fantastic' and stated it was obvious that HUGHES was lying. BERNARD stated that he could verify his allegations with a record of the plane on which the two men brought the money from Dallas to Washington, the name of the hotel where they stayed, etc. He stated that he had already checked these matters out.

"Regarding BERNARD's background, it is noted that he stated he was formerly a reporter-investigator for the New York Journal-American and then went to Mexico, where he edited a magazine. In recent years he did a series of eight articles for the New Republic Magazine, in which he exposed ship scandals."

Mr. COLLIER also advised that BERNARD appeared at the Executive Hearing of the Committee October 10, 1952, and submitted a prepared statement and offered no further information. This statement is as follows:

"I ask for leave to incorporate the following statement in the record as a portion of my testimony.

"I reside at 413 East 52nd, in the Borough of Manhatten, City, County and State of New York.

"I was on the 8th day of October, 1952, served with a subpoena to appear, before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Department of Justice, of the Judiciary, on Friday, October 10th, 1952, at 10 A.M., at Washington, D.C.

"For upwards of twenty-five years I have been engaged as a member of the working press as a reporter, research man and writer, and I am presently a freelance writer.

"In the course of writing an article on law enforcement agencies of the United States, I came across certain leads which seemed to me to be worthy of examination. Statements have been made to me, but I have not yet been able to corroborate those statements, nor to obtain matter which would have the weight of judicial authority. Accordingly, I have been unwilling to publish, or cause to be published, any articles, fearing that the publishers thereof would be subjected to suit which could not be successfully defended in the absence of proof having the weight of legal evidence. My knowledge of the events as of this date is entirely hearsay.

"I have stated fully and fairly to counsel the present state of my research. I have been advised by him that unless I am possessed of testimony which would be relevant and material that I cannot be compelled to disclose the sources of my information. For their protection, as well as the protection of persons in public office whose reputations would be needlessly besmirched by hearsay as yet unsubstantiated, I must therefore respectfully decline to reveal the sources of that information. I believe that in so doing I am best serving the public interest because I do not believe in the wisdom or propriety of stating scandalous gossip with regard to men highly placed in our government.

Allen Bernard."

COLLIER said that at the Executive Hearing, BERNARD had been advised that unless he gave his facts to substantiate his allegations or disclosed the sources of his information by December, 1952, he would be cited for contempt. COLLIER pointed out that he has heard nothing from BERNARD since the Executive Hearing and stated that he expects to have BERNARD interviewed in New York by a member of the Chelf Committee and anticipates further developments within the next ten days arising from this interview. COLLIER added that BERNARD is a "peculiar" character and commented that at the time of the Executive Hearing, it was noted that there was lipstick on all

the cigarette butts left by BERNARD in the ashtrays. COLLIER also advised that he had no additional information whatsoever concerning the subjects of this case or the circumstances surrounding their paroles.

COLLIER commented that this entire matter is still pending with the Chelf Committee and added that he has discussed BERNARD's allegations with the Attorney General on several occasions, the last such discussion occurring on December 4, 1952.

* RUC *

SAC, Chicago

December 12, 1952

Director, FBI

LOUIS COMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS;
FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP

On November 10, 1952, the Attorney General inquired as to whether United States Attorney Otto Kerner, Jr., Chicago, Illinois, had been reinterviewed concerning his handling of the appeal in the above-captioned matter. You will recall that your office interviewed Mr. Kerner on November 14, 1952, primarily concerning the wedding reception phase of the investigation of DeLucia. For your additional information, there is attached hereto a copy of a memorandum dated November 19, 1952, which covers the complete results of the investigation relative to the failure of the Department to appeal the DeLucia parole matter.

Since your previous interview with Mr. Kerner was limited primarily to the wedding reception matter, you are now instructed to completely interview Mr. Kerner as to his handling of the appeal and his personal reasons for recommending against it. This should include inquiry as to any confidential information he might have; any telephone calls or other unrecorded inquiries on the part of individuals interested in behalf of the above subjects; or any other observations he might have which would be of value in obtaining evidence as to bribery or a basis for the revocation of DeLucia's parole.

You are also instructed, during the course of this interview, to inquire of Mr. Kerner as to all phases of his handling of the litigation involving the subjects, Compagna and Gioe, since their release on parole in August, 1947, and any information that has come to his attention which would be pertinent to the present investigation.

Attachment

WRH:jcb

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Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
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Mohr
Tele. Rm.
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Gandy

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (58-2000)

DATE: December 9, 1952

FROM : SAC, Chicago (58-194)

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was. ET AL
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER

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ReBuairtel 12/5/52.

In accordance with request in reairtel, enclosed herewith is one additional copy of report of SA RAYMOND J. DRISCOLL, Chicago, 12/3/52, in above case.

Enc. (1)
JRP:ejf

EXPEDITE - PROCESS

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

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1 Enclosure detached
Room 5715. 12-11-52

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SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

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EX-111

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 16 1952

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62-1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI, MIAMI 12-16-52 8-14 PM, EST EF

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

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